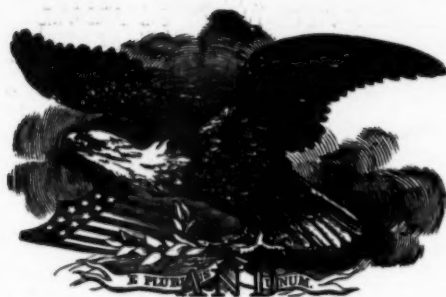


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JOURNAL

VOL. LXXVI—NO. 6 WHOLE NO. 2925
Est. as 2nd class matter at P. O. at Washington, D. C.
Add. entry Baltimore, Md., under Act. of Mar. 3, 1879

Washington, D. C., October 8, 1938

ONE YEAR, SERVICE AND CIVILIAN .. \$5.00
SINGLE COPIES .. 15c

This Week—

BY M. I. N. I.

Prime Minister Chamberlain is calling for "diplomacy behind strength." It is this policy to which the Roosevelt Administration is committed, as further budget recommendations to the next Congress will demonstrate.

Do not be surprised if Col. Adna R. Chaffee, who will become a Brigadier General the end of the month, should be assigned to command the 7th Cavalry Brigade. His pioneering in mechanization makes the detail logical, and General Craig is indubitably logical!

The War Department does not propose to have the Army in red ink. It has issued regulations prescribing that unless authorized by the Secretary of War, blue black ink only shall be used for official communications.

With peace in Europe, a pleasant shake-down cruise will be enjoyed by the destroyer Sampson, commanded by Comdr. William Granat. The vessel leaves on October 10 for Gravesend, Edinburgh, Amsterdam and Antwerp. German ports for the present are not on our naval visiting list.

A job of opportunity, but full of explosive possibilities as the President and subordinate labor officials have discovered: Adjustment of the relations between Labor and the Shipping Industry. Good luck, Lt. Comdr. G. B. Gelly, USCG, who has been given the duty; you'll need it.

Even able reservists reach the retiring age. That has happened to Col. Mark Sullivan, who was transferred to the retired list of the Marine Corps Reserve on October 1. I know your interest in the Marines and National Defense generally will continue, Mark!

Picking a station for Col. J. M. Walnwright, who will become a Brigadier General the end of the month, the War Department speculators have hit upon Ft. Clark, Texas. The post is due to be vacant because of the transfer of Brig. Gen. Kenyon Joyce to Ft. Bliss.

The officers of the Army and Navy on duty in the Navy Department-Munitions buildings have discovered that it was Rear Admiral Archibald L. Parsons, CEC, USN, who designed and superintended the erection of the structures during the World War. Dependent upon the season, they praise or cuss the Admiral. As he will retire upon his own application after 35 years service, he can afford to be philosophical as to their attitude, and comfort himself with the knowledge that the buildings have stood the test of time and service.

General Craig has everyone guessing as to who will be the next Deputy Chief of Staff now that Maj. Gen. Standley D. Embick has left to take command of the 4th (Please turn to Page 103)



Defense Leaders Turn Eyes Toward Alaska—The position of Alaska in America's defense plans assumes more and more importance as air bases are planned in the area by both Army and Navy. To a greater degree than before, the Navy is familiarizing the Fleet with North Pacific waters. Above are two of the new destroyers, the USS MacDonough and USS Hull, engaging in maneuvers this year against an Alaskan background.

Consolidated Command For Navy on East Coast

Consolidation of the Naval forces in the Atlantic will be ordered by the Navy Department within the next few days under a plan of operations made known this week. Rear Adm. Alfred W. Johnson, now commanding the Training Detachment, United States Fleet, will be named commander of a reorganized Atlantic Squadron that will include the present training detachment, the seven cruisers and seven destroyers comprising the present Atlantic Squadron, the cruisers Trenton, Concord and Cincinnati now enroute to the east coast, and other vessels serving in the Atlantic either under direct command of the Chief of Naval Operations or in an unassigned classification.

The Atlantic Squadron, as it will be constituted under the new organization, will include the following:

Battleships—Arkansas, New York, Texas and the demilitarized Wyoming; Cruisers—Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Savannah, Nashville, Boise, Honolulu, Phoenix, Trenton, Concord and Cincinnati, the latter three of which under the command of Rear Adm. Harold R. Stark, USN, Commander, Cruisers, Battle Force, are enroute to the east coast. Destroyers—Mugford, Ralph Talbot, Helm, Shaw, Somers, Warrington, Sampson, Badger, Herbert, Tillman, Tattnall, Jacob Jones, Roper, J. Fred Talbot, Fairfax, Leary, Schenck, Dickerson, Hamilton, Babbitt, Manley, Claxton and Taylor.

Also included in the new set-up, it is (Please turn to Page 103)

Much attention is expected to be given by Congress and Administration leaders during the coming year to a phase of our National Defense which has been the subject of considerable discussion but little action in the past—the military development of Alaska.

While the Army has maintained a small post in the northern territory and the Navy for the past few years has operated ships and planes in North Pacific waters, virtually nothing has been done to make Alaska the protective barrier it could be. Next winter, however, is certain to see the serious consideration of plans in this direction.

On the slate for consideration are proposals for the establishment of an Army Air Base at Fairbanks; construction of a Naval Air Base at Kodiak and the further development of the recently designed Fleet Air Base at Sitka; construction of a highway between Seattle and Fairbanks, across Canada to make Alaska more accessible to tourists as well as troops from the United States; and long range plans for the development of the territory defensively and commercially.

Expected to play a prominent part in the Congressional discussions of the subject is Senator Robert Reynolds, D. of N. C. The North Carolinian, a ranking member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, who recently returned from a visit to Alaska, believes that we should develop the territory and adequately fortify it.

"We should have a big Army air base at Fairbanks and naval air bases at Kodiak and Sitka," he told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. "We should have some defenses at Atuk, which is several hundred (Please turn to Page 114)

Pay Board Completes Study of Enlisted Rates

The Navy Pay Board has virtually completed its consideration of the first part of its task—the enlisted pay situation—and next week will turn over its findings to the Interdepartmental Pay Committee.

While final action has not been taken on proposed new pay tables for Navy and Marine Corps enlisted men, the board headed by Rear Adm. F. H. Sadler, on Thursday, gave approval to the recommendations of a subcommittee handling the enlisted phase of the study. What was recommended remained a closely guarded secret, but it was understood that it embodied "reasonable" increases in a number of instances, although nothing like the scales proposed in the Scott and Izac pay bills of the last Congress which would increase the Navy budget by some 60 to 80 millions annually.

Under the authority in its directive "to assist the Interdepartmental Pay Board . . . by making available to such board the conclusions and recommendations of the (Navy) board in advance of (their) approval," by the Secretary of the Navy, the Sadler Board will turn over the enlisted findings to the Gasser Board within the next few days.

Under an agreement made at the last meeting of the Interdepartmental Board, it is to stay in adjournment until the Navy is ready to present its proposals on enlisted pay. Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, USA, chairman of the board, is now on leave but on his return next week is expected to call a meeting to take up the enlisted pay question, probably the end of next week. The Coast Guard also is expected to present its views on the enlisted situation at the meeting, and it is hoped that an agreement can be reached between the proposals of the three sea services with those of the Army which were made known at the first meeting of the Interdepartmental Committee. The other two services represented on the committee—the Public Health Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey—do not have enlisted men.

Following the conclusion of the enlisted phase the Sadler Board will take up the warrant officer situation, in accordance with its decision to follow the procedure of the Interdepartmental Board. Here they will be aided somewhat by the findings of the board headed by Capt. Charles M. Yates, USN, which has been studying the warrant officer situation in accordance with a request of the House Naval Affairs Committee. This latter study, however, has been more concerned with the duties and status of warrant officers than their pay.

It is expected that the Navy Board will take up the commissioned officer study in about two weeks. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, Oct. 13.

Editors Commend Army Air Corps for Winning Collier Trophy

The Army Air Corps scored a signal triumph this year with the award of the Collier Trophy, emblematic of "the greatest achievement in aviation in America, the value of which has been thoroughly demonstrated in use or in practice during the preceding year," to the Air Corps for its work during 1938 in the development of a substratosphere, pressure cabin plane. Below are quoted excerpts from editorials appearing in American newspapers lauding the Air Corps.

The Hartford, Conn., *Courant*, writes, "The future of aviation is keyed upon the possibilities of substratosphere flying. Here the great planes, tightly sealed from the cold rarefied air can wing comfortably and swiftly to their goal. Fog, storms, hurricanes and ice will no longer play havoc with air schedules, for the strato-liners will mount swiftly through the tumult of the elements to the security beyond, even as the Army XC-35 on its first test 'passenger' flight shot through an intense electric storm up to 22,000 feet and made a flight that would have been impossible at ordinary flying levels. And now, because of the work of Maj. Carl F. Greene, USA, and his associates of the Air Corps, plans for the use of the great airliners ten miles or more above the earth are progressing rapidly."

"Behind this award," says the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, "is a story of patient experiment, conducted mainly under the direction of Maj. Carl F. Greene, of the Air Corps at Wright Field, a former bridge builder who turned to airplane designing 'because it was work that needed to be done.'"

"What he has finally accomplished in the XC-35 is a plane with an airtight compartment, which may be flown in rarefied air of the substratosphere, without the use of oxygen equipment for occupants of the plane. The problem was apparently a simple one, but designers have been working on it for years. The Army men finally found a means of pumping air under pressure into the cabin with a supercharger, or blower, so that the pressure difference between sea level and the substratosphere could be equalized."

The Air Component of the Army

More study is being devoted by the War Department to the size and composition of the Air Corps Component of the Army than to any other single subject, Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall, assistant chief of staff for war plans, told students at the Air Corps Tactical School in opening exercises at Maxwell Field, Ala.

General Malin Craig, chief of staff, was to have spoken but duties in Washington made it impossible for him to attend so he sent his regrets by General Marshall.

In his address General Marshall said:

Yesterday afternoon the senior members of your faculty gave me an outline of your course. I was much impressed by what they are doing to carry out the principal purpose of the school—the education of Air officers in a knowledge of the combined arms.

Young Air officers probably consider their future as irrevocably tied to air activities, and do not visualize service not intimately connected with the Air Corps. These are quite logical reasons why their approach to the national military problem may sometimes lack consideration of the multitude of other factors involved. Military victories are not gained by a single arm,—though the failures of an arm or service might well be disastrous,—but are achieved through the efforts of all arms and services welded into an Army team.

There is still another point of view for the younger officers. Many will be called upon to fill positions as principal staff officers or as high commanders with mixed forces; positions which require an intimate knowledge of the combined arms, and a breadth of vision impossible to the man who devotes his entire interest to a single arm. General Pratt, the former Commandant of the Air Corps Tactical School, is an example of an officer trained and experienced in the Air Corps, who is on his way to high command. Now en route to the Philippine Islands, he will serve there with the ground forces.

The most difficult problem for the War Department is the determination of the best organization for the Army, within the limits of the funds available. Fortunately, in some respects, we are not like European nations who clearly recognize potential enemies and therefore can plan for national defense along definite lines. The size and character of the military organizations that will best meet their special situations can be accurately determined.

With us, geographical location and the international situation make it literally impossible to find definite answers for such questions as: who will be our enemy in the next war; in what theater of operations will that war be fought; and, what will be our national objective at the time? These uncertainties lead inevitably to the conclusion that the only sensible policy for us to follow is to maintain a conservatively balanced force for the protection of our own territory against any probable threat during the period the vast but latent resources of the United States, in men and materiel, are being mobilized.

Now, it is a very simple matter to say that we need a balanced force, but the headache

develops when we work out the detailed composition of such a force, that is within the financial means available. There are no series of facts that will lead to the one perfect solution, and short of war, there is no method for testing a solution. The decision must be based largely on opinions, and opinions will necessarily vary.

It is no exaggeration to state that the War Department is devoting more study to the size and composition of the Air Corps component of the Army than to any other single subject, because aviation is a new arm and there is only a meagre background of major war experience to guide us in its use. Also, in its rapid development, the theories of today are often in the discard of tomorrow, and the question of dollars and cents absolutely dominates the field. That there is no neglect of aviation is evidenced by the fact that almost one-third of the total funds appropriated for the Army are expended on the Air Corps.

Sit down sometime and try to balance all the factors concerned with the national defense—including limited appropriations—and then attempt to outline the organization for a balanced Army. Divorce yourself for the moment from the Air Corps and assume that the responsibility for the decisions regarding national defense rests solely on your shoulders. Conscientiously consider the limitations imposed by annual appropriations—and weigh carefully the necessity and requirements for each arm, including the present problem of archaic equipment for which there are no replacement funds. Having reached a general conclusion, which checks with probable appropriations and the basic law, then set up, within those limits, the air force that you feel will best meet our requirements. Be conservative as to the powers of aviation and honest as to its limitations.

Your first decision will probably be to equip your air organizations with modern materiel. That is a sound decision, but how are you going to carry it out? Aviation materiel is extremely costly; it takes a long time to produce; and, remember this, is rapidly outmoded. Can you afford to discard the expensive materiel you have on hand for yet more modern types? Another consideration: the more costly the plane, the fewer of them you can have, and for each plane, guns, instruments, bombs, ammunition and maintenance must be provided. Study the emergency situations you think we may be required to meet, and then decide on the proportion of plane types to meet those situations. Is it more desirable to have a large number of small planes or a small number of large planes? Consider the major emergency problem of training of pilots rapidly, or rather, the use of rapidly trained pilots; and that your air force may be required to operate in theaters where airbases are limited in number and size. In view of these factors, are combat planes, simple to operate and rugged in construction, indicated? Is it wise to sacrifice desirable technical features in order to obtain planes with special characteristics? There are almost unlimited permutations and combinations to resolve into an acceptable solution.

You must set aside funds for research and development, and for the maintenance and training of personnel, year in and year out. We have a very fine commercial air system and splendid Naval aviation. What effect will these have on the solution of your prob-

"If the design of this plane is practicable—and the award of the Collier Trophy would indicate that it is—then flights four or five miles above the earth, where the air is thin and high speeds possible, may be expected as the next great advance in commercial air transportation."

The St. Louis, Mo., *Post-Dispatch*, comments, "In making the award, the National Aeronautics Association said it was for 'having designed, constructed and fully equipped the XC-35 substratosphere plane, the first pressure cabin plane flown successfully anywhere in the world.'"

"Not long before the XC-35 was officially approved, the first completely automatic landing device was perfected, making it possible to land a plane in zero-zero visibility without the touch of a human hand. This device was turned over to the Department of Commerce so the air lines might have the use of it. In the same year the Air Corps also completed the immense four motored 'flying fortresses' and valuable data on costly experimenting was given to the air lines and used in making the first four-motored passenger planes. Likewise, the data on the XC-35 has been made available to all the air lines."

"It is seldom that the general public realizes that the contributions made by the Army Air Corps are frequently of as much benefit to aviation in general as they are to military aviation alone."

The Muncie, Ind., *Star*, writes, "A high honor has been earned by the United States Army Air Corps in the award of the Collier Trophy."

"This marks the fourth time the Army has won the prize since 1924. It is gratifying that this aerial branch of the national defense should achieve outstanding successes in a field that ordinarily might be restricted to research laboratories of the larger airplane manufacturing companies or to private aerial pioneers. The development of the substratosphere ship marks another step in keeping the nation abreast of the world's aerial progress."

lem? The questions I have outlined are not academic—far from it, they are before the War Department for consideration every day.

Saturday morning, before leaving for Maxwell Field, it was necessary for me to pass on the proposition of an allocation of more funds for bombs. A great bombing plane without bombs,—and it now requires a year to make a bomb,—would be an expensive futility in the scheme of national defense. The project concerned the increase in the number of missions of bombs to be procured. It was favorably acted upon. But,—and this is the point I wish to make,—at the same time that I was considering the millions involved in aviation munitions, I had in mind the fact that the rifle for the troops of our first war Army is of a type 34 years old, and we have developed a semi-automatic shoulder rifle which is at least the equal of any similar weapon in the world. You gentlemen in the Air Corps would have no hesitation about the matter of bombs. But what about the 34-year-old rifle?

I leave this problem with you. Please give it serious thought and contribute towards its solution, for it is my firm conviction that aerial supremacy in the next war will not be merely a matter of technical excellence and tactical skill, but will depend fundamentally on the soundness of our peacetime planning and preparations.

We have the finest pilots in the world and planes that are at least equal in efficiency to those of any other nation. You can be justly proud of your contribution to these achievements. But you are now about to enter into a broader field of study where consideration is given to the role the Air Corps plays as a component part of the Army. Seek to obtain a clear picture of every aspect of national defense, so that you may think straight and advise wisely. The more outstanding you become as an officer of the Air Corps, the more important it is that you thoroughly understand the requirements and operation of the combined arms. The War Department needs Air experts who understand the Army, for we must have a team.

Changes on Engineer Boards

Col. Edwin H. Marks, CE, has been appointed to the Beach Erosion Board and the Shore Protection Board, under orders issued by the Chief of Engineers, succeeding Col. Earl I. Brown. Maj. Albert C. Lieber, CE, who has been serving on both boards as recorder without vote becomes Resident Member and Recorder of each.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933, OF ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, published weekly at Washington, D. C., for Oct., 1938.

District of Columbia, City of Washington, ss.:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and County, aforesaid, personally appeared John Callan O'Laughlin, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, John Callan O'Laughlin, Washington, D. C.; Editor, LeRoy Whitman, Washington, D. C.; Managing Editor, LeRoy Whitman, Washington, D. C.; Business Manager, _____

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, INC., Washington, D. C.; John Callan O'Laughlin, Washington, D. C.; Ira C. Copley, Aurora, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are (if there are none, so state): National Metropolitan Bank, Trustee, Washington, D. C.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder, or security holder, appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is—(this information is required from daily publications only.)

(Signed) JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1938.
[SEAL]
(My commission expires April 15, 1944.)

W. W. MATHERSON,
Notary Public.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Brig. Gen. William H. Wilson, USA, upon his appointment to be a major general and his assignment to command the First Corps Area.

Capt. John W. Rankin, USN, who commands the new light cruiser, USS Phoenix, commissioned this week.

Brig. Gen. James C. Dozier, of South Carolina, upon his election to be president of the National Guard Association of the United States.

Urges Oakland Supply Base

Establishment of the proposed new Naval Supply Base at Oakland, Calif. is held to be urgently necessary by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison in proposing that it be placed on the list of projects receiving special consideration.

Although Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations did not include the new supply base in his list of "Essential" legislation to be urged on Congress next Winter, Assistant Secretary Edison urges that it be pressed immediately. In a recent letter to the Judge Advocate General advocating that the project be put ahead of other naval legislative proposals, Mr. Edison said:

Supply facilities on the West Coast are utterly inadequate to meet present day demands of the Fleet operating in the Pacific. Failure to provide these urgently needed facilities is a matter of growing concern to the Department. The adequacy of storage and supply facilities for serving the Fleet rapidly in emergency is of utmost importance in the preparation of the Fleet for war.

The distance of West Coast yards from general sources of supply renders imperative the provision of adequate stocks of stores even in time of peace. With the large number of vessels building, authorized and planned for the future, it is imperative that early action be taken toward establishment of the Naval Supply Depot, Oakland, for Fleet supply.

There is an actual present shortage of approximately 2,700,000 square feet of covered storage on the West Coast; and, while this takes into consideration ships building and covered by the present naval appropriation act, it does not take into consideration the large program proposed for the future.

To meet this shortage, it is proposed to provide as a preliminary program approximately 792,000 square feet of storage space at the Naval Supply Depot, Oakland, with a supplementary program to follow later of 336,000 square feet, or a total for the development of 1,128,000 square feet. This still leaves needed storage space unprovided for, but it will afford a considerable measure of relief to meet urgent necessities. In this connection, it may be pointed out that storage planned for the Naval Supply Depot, Oakland, is slightly less than that of the Naval Supply Depot, Norfolk, which has a total of 1,795,393 square feet of storage space.

In addition to the foregoing reasons for the need of this storage facility, it is proposed to include in the next appropriation bill funds for the procurement and storage of the first increment of a large reserve stock of war materials. Space will be available at the Oakland site for such additional buildings as may later be required to store reserve materials required to be located in the San Francisco Bay Area.

This Week

(Continued from First Page)

Corps Area. Half a dozen Major Generals are being suggested, but my belief is that no choice yet has been made. A week or two, and we will all know.

Maj. Gen. David L. Stone has issued orders that all officers in the Panama Department below the grade of Colonel must spend one pay day evening in Panama City or Colon. And is the General popular with the business communities of the two cities?

Four retired Naval Supply Officers are undergoing examination for return to the Active List, with promotion to the next higher grade in store. They are the beneficiaries of the Naval Selection reform movement. A precedent that Congress will watch with interest, and a warning to be careful to future Selection Boards.

Air, Artillery and Warning Net Test at Ft. Bragg

Ft. Bragg, N. C.—The ground work having been carefully laid and the preliminary tests thoroughly gone over, this huge reservation and its large complement of home and visiting troops are all ready for the big exercises next week when the huge warning net of civilian and defense personnel will operate and the "blackout" will be tried as defense against air attack.

The military reservation at Ft. Bragg is one of the few in the country large enough for a maneuver of this character. An open field in the center of the reservation has been selected to represent a great Air Base. Here are assumed to be the hangars, the quarters for officers and men, the enormous stores of bombs, of chemicals, of gasoline and oil. A highly explosive spot and one vital to our defense and the freedom of activity of our air corps. A place teeming with activity, a refuge for over a hundred airplanes costing millions of dollars. These ships cannot be built in a day. If destroyed it will take months before new ones can be produced. Their preservation is vital. The destruction of enemy planes is the first objective of both sides. Airplanes are most vulnerable and defenceless when on the ground, and on the ground they must be at regular intervals and the greater part of the time. So at Ft. Bragg we visualize an air base in time of war—the picture might as well be that of any city or town in the country, especially if you live in an industrial area or great transportation center vital to the output or movement of the munitions of war. Few places can be considered secure from air raids as warfare is conducted by some nations in this so-called civilized and enlightened era. Antiaircraft defense engages our serious attention and at Ft. Bragg today we are testing the effectiveness of the best defense we are able to provide.

First of all it is vital to the Defense to be warned of approaching enemy airplanes.

An aircraft warning service has been established around Ft. Bragg as extensive and elaborate as the limited funds available will permit. The Army can spare only enough personnel to man a ring of outposts about twenty miles out from the objective. A warning service has been established for these exercises in the area west of the Atlantic Coast line and included in line 450 miles long running through Woodleigh, Wilmington, Lumberton, Rockingham, Silver City, Raleigh and Wilson, North Carolina, this area comprises 39 counties. In the execution of the exercise, the "enemy" bombers, assumed to come from an aircraft carrier off shore, whose mission is the destruction of the Ft. Bragg Air Base, must approach from the East, cross the coast line and proceed through the area indicated above.

There are in all about 300 observation stations, one on every eight mile square. On hearing the roar of bombers overhead or seeing the approach of the enemy aircraft, the observer on duty telephones the information to Defense Headquarters at Ft. Bragg. The Coast Guard will cooperate and report the approach of enemy planes. This vast net has involved the use of 200 miles of specially laid telephone wire and 500 miles of rented commercial telephone and telegraph lines in order that vital information as to location, number and direction of flight of enemy ships can be promptly reported. Two thousand patriotic, loyal citizens are giving their services free of charge to test the possibility of alerting the Defense in time to meet the enemy threat. Never before in this country has such an elaborate warning net been established, nor has the civil population been engaged to cooperate with the Army to such a great extent.

The establishment of such a warning net around vital defended areas would be essential in time of war. Here only a limited sector is manned, but as extensive as funds for communications permit. The wholehearted cooperation of telephone companies, the state civil officials, and the people who are giving their time gratuitously as observers is a splendid

tribute to the patriotic spirit of the citizens of this section of North Carolina. Governor Clyde R. Hoey and his staff have rendered every possible assistance in making this vast project a success. A tremendous amount of organization work, and unselfish labor have been involved. During two, four hour periods every day for six days, this vast organization will be on the alert, ready to report promptly the approach of any enemy planes. Will the enemy be able to fly high enough to escape detection? Will the warning be received in time? By sending in a few planes at low altitudes from several directions will the main formation flying at altitudes above 20,000 feet elude notice?

To test the effectiveness of a warning service, to determine the number of observers required and the maximum distances between observer stations possible, and for our Air Corps the best formations to avoid detection by the warning service are some of the main objectives of this exercise. This is no competition between ground and air forces. No side will "win" the "war." Rather a series of maneuvers have been planned to see how some of the best concepts of both Air Corps and Antiaircraft Defense will work out in practice. The keynote of the relations between these two newest of all branches of the Army is cooperation.

Let us visualize how we expect the whole scheme will work out in practice. The Defense Commander at Ft. Bragg receives a warning of approaching planes. What means has he at his disposal to meet this threat? The defense of the Ft. Bragg Air Base has been entrusted to Brig. Gen. Fulton Q. C. Gardner and his Staff. He has at his disposal for the installation of the vast communication net needed for the Warning Service, the 51st Signal Battalion from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., consisting of 16 officers and 300 enlisted men. This organization has installed the many miles of special field telephone and telegraph lines, and arranged for service on commercial lines. They also maintain these communications and operate the message center, the nerve center, of the whole setup at Defense Headquarters.

For actual defense, the idea first of all is to meet the enemy bombers with speedy Pursuit airplanes, and the 8th Pursuit Group (Reinforced) will be at the disposal of the Defense Commander. This group will consist of the 23rd, 36th and 27th Squadrons and the Group Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, with landing fields at Ft. Bragg, Maxton and Knollwood. A total strength of 70 Pursuit airplanes, 35 officers and 450 enlisted men. Here is our first line of defense—airplane against airplane; Pursuit versus Bomber; the speedy, agile, easily maneuverable Pursuit ships on the alert at their airdromes on or near the air base, or already cruising about on air patrol, receive the warning from an observer on the Coast line over 100 miles away. If on the ground they take the air, rapidly gain altitude and wing out toward the east to intercept and destroy the slower, more cumbersome bombers. Did we receive the warning in time? Can our Pursuit find the Bombers? Are they numerous and powerful enough to break up and destroy the enemy formation before he can reach his objective? Must they be in the air and receive warning of enemy approach by radio? Even though the coast line at its nearest point is over one hundred miles away, the time distance is less than half an hour. During the exercises the Pursuit will demonstrate their capabilities in intercepting and fighting off the Bombers. It must be borne in mind that the great bombers mount machine guns that can fire in all directions for their own protection. Supposing the enemy evades the Pursuit, what means of protection are left to the Defense Commander? Camouflage and concealment to the greatest possible degree, and the Antiaircraft Artillery.

During these exercises the Defense Commander will have under his control a Brigade of Antiaircraft Artillery; in fact, all of the Regular Army Antiaircraft (Please turn to Page 121)

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Interdepartmental Pay Board awaits findings of Navy Pay Board which meets and lays down basic principles; Analysis of Economic resources Germany gains in Czechoslovakian territory; Coast Guard gets \$695,250 PWA allotment; House investigation of "Un-American Activities" to include alleged communism in National Guard; New directive for Army Industrial College provides graduated reduction of upper age limits; Legislation for better school facilities at service stations sought?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this valuable information from any other source.

Atlantic Squadron

(Continued from First Page)

expected, will be the aircraft carriers Yorktown and Enterprise. Other vessels involved in the command are the light cruiser Richmond and eight submarines which are at New London, six submarines at Coco Solo and four newly commissioned submarines, the Seal, Stingray, Salmon and Saury. The above named vessels, together with other vessels operating in the Atlantic will comprise the new Atlantic Squadron.

Naval officials indicated that the force will be based at Guantanamo, Cuba.

Rear Adm. Forde A. Todd, USN, who was named to command the original Atlantic Squadron and Rear Adm. Harold R. Stark, who commands the Cruisers, Battle Force, will command important divisions of the reorganized Atlantic Squadron, Naval officials said this week.

Naval officials said yesterday that Admiral Johnson would have command of the reorganized Atlantic Squadron "both for administrative and tactical" purposes, although it is not expected that it will operate as a unit prior to Dec. 1, 1938. Upon the arrival of Admiral Stark on the east coast, final arrangements as to the operation of the new unit will be made.

A.E.F., 20 Years Ago

EAST of the Argonne the American First Army under command of General Pershing kept up its northward drive against powerful opposition. It fought its way through Chatel Chebery and Exermont and captured Cornay, four miles southeast of Grand Pre, on Oct. 8, after a bitter series of actions along the Aire River. Gaining this point, it had traversed the strongest of the German defenses south of Grand Pre Pass, on the east of the Argonne forest.

American troops of the First Army, in conjunction with French forces, started a new offensive in the area of the Meuse River and northeast of Verdun on Oct. 8. Besides the villages of Haermon and Beaumont, lying in the immediate frontal area, the attackers captured Brabant and Consenvoye. They penetrated beyond the line from which the German drive on Verdun started in February, 1916. The captures made on the first day included 3000 prisoners, 1400 taken by the American forces, and eighteen heavy-calibre mortars. The new attack, apart from its bearing on the general attack down the Meuse, toward the vital points at the German rear, acquired importance by its close relation to the advance already in progress west of the river.

In the Ypres area the Belgians and French somewhat extended their gains of the preceding week and reached the outskirts of the town of Roulers, which was apparently in process of being dismantled prior to evacuation by the enemy. The British east of Ypres, following up their crossing of the River Lys, drew nearer to Tournai from the northwest.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Medical Specialists Meet

The American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology is holding its annual meeting in Washington from the 9th to the 16th of October. The Academy is substituting the Army Medical Museum for its customary collection of scientific exhibits prepared by its members.

The Academy sponsors two registries at the Army Medical Museum, one for pathology of the eye and one for pathology of ear, nose and throat. Material on these subjects, of course, will be emphasized at the Museum for the benefit of the Academy visitors. Newly acquired collections will be of particular interest, among them instruments designed by Dr. Chevalier L. Jackson for removing various foreign bodies from the trachea and esophagus; material used in post-graduate teaching in otolaryngology by Dr. Harry P. Mosher of Boston; appliances for the treatment of face injuries that have been collected from all over the world by Dr. George M. Dorrance, eminent maxillo-facial surgeon of Philadelphia.

On Sunday evening, October 9, at 7:30 P. M. there will be a special meeting at the Museum of the pathology group of the Academy under the leadership of Dr. Joseph C. Beck of Chicago. Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, Surgeon General of the Army, will address this group.

Pay Day in Panama City

In order that all officers may be familiar with conditions affecting enlisted men when they are on pass, Maj. Gen. David L. Stone, USA, commanding general of the Panama Canal Department, has issued an order requiring that all officers below the grade of colonel reporting to the Department will be required to spend one pay day evening in Panama City or Colon from 8 p. m. until midnight.

In the order General Stone said:

"Each officer below the grade of colonel of all arms and services * * * will spend one pay day evening in Panama City or Colon from 8 p. m. until midnight. At each post a roster will be kept to insure that this duty is performed on either the second, third, or fourth pay day night after arrival (in the P. C. D.) and to apportion the officers to pay day nights so as to prevent an excessive number selecting the same night.

"* * * Government transportation and guides will be furnished to enable the officers to visit night clubs, bars, cafes, prophylactic stations and other points of interest which will best illustrate conditions in Panama. The military police guard house at Fort De Lesseps and Quarry Heights and the police court in Colon and Panama City will be included in the itinerary.

"As soon as practicable and not later than forty-eight hours after an inspection trip has been made, a written report will be submitted by each officer to the Department Commander * * * and will show the following (in the report): Date of visit; observations and expressions of opinion as to local conditions as they affect enlisted men; comment, favorable or unfavorable, on the actions of the military police; other pertinent remarks or recommendations the officer may desire to make * * *

"After * * * officers have made visits to Panama City or Colon they will have a better understanding of the difficult problems that have to be handled by the military police and will be better qualified to advise and assist post commanders in selecting the right type of enlisted men for this (military police) duty. With a knowledge of local conditions which face the men of their organization while on pass, unit commanders will be able to assist and advise them more fully. * * *

"It is expected that these visits will develop in the personnel of this command a more thorough cooperation in the maintenance of discipline, reduce the number of petty affrays in Panama City and Colon; safeguard the interests of enlisted men while on pass and enhance the prestige of the Army uniform in the Republic of Panama."

General Markham to New Job

Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, USA-Ret., former chief of engineers, has resigned his \$10,000 a year post as commissioner of public works in New York City to accept the position of president of the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company at a reputed salary of \$70,000 a year.

Mechanized Brigade On March

Hq. Seventh Cavalry Brigade, Scott Fld., Ill., Oct. 5, 1938.

The Seventh Cavalry Brigade (Mechanized), under command of Col. Charles L. Scott, left Ft. Knox at 6:00 A. M., October 3, 1938, enroute to Ft. Riley, Kansas, to participate in exercises and demonstrations to be held at the latter place, in cooperation with horse cavalry elements at the Cavalry School.

The departure from Ft. Knox was made the occasion of a farewell review to Maj. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, who, on Oct. 1, 1938, relinquished the command to assume the duties as Commander of the Fifth Corps Area.

The first day's march took the brigade a distance of 138 miles to Evansville, Ind., where it camped for the night in the Municipal Airport.

The second day's march, a distance of 151 miles, brought the brigade into camp at Scott Fld., near Belleville, Ill., where it will remain halted over October 5, departing on the morning of October 6 for Columbia, Mo.

Subsequent camps will be made in Swope Park in Kansas City, Mo., and Saturday, October 8 will see the completion of the march with the arrival of the brigade at Camp Whiteside on the Ft. Riley military reservation.

There is no tactical situation involved in the march, but an intense study is being made by those participating to determine the best manner of handling this rather large and rapid moving force.

The command consists of a total of 638 vehicles, of which nearly 400 are combat vehicles. There are 196 and 203 vehicles in the 1st and 13th Cavalry respectively and 137 in the 68th Field Artillery. The Quartermaster Maintenance Company accounts for 26; 25 belong to the Brigade Headquarters Troop; 37 to the 19th Ordnance Company; 12 to the 12th Observation Squadron; and three Medical Corps Ambulances make up the total.

The combat vehicles include 112 combat cars, 18 armored cars (reconnaissance cars), 18 unarmored half-track personnel carriers, and 6 mortar carriers belonging to the 1st Cavalry. The greater majority of vehicles are scout cars of different varieties. These are used by the 13th Cavalry as reconnaissance vehicles, as machine gun personnel carriers, as command cars, and as mortar carriers. The combat vehicles of the Field Artillery include half-track prime movers, as well as trucks for towing the 75 mm. Howitzers and Guns. Three batteries of this battalion are equipped with the 75 mm. Howitzer, while one battery is still equipped with the 75 mm. Gun.

The march of the brigade was made at an average rate of about 21 miles per hour for the first day. The brigade marched as a unit, the pace being regulated from the head of the column. On the second day, due to the fact that the initial stage of the march had to be made over narrow, winding roads, this rate of march was not maintained during the early hours, though the average for the day amounted to slightly less than 20 miles per hour.

The normal length of the column marching with a distance of 35 to 50 yards between vehicles and 200 yards between squadrons and regiments, is approximately 17 miles. Only on the best marching road, that is, level roads with no sharp turns, on the entire brigade be marched as a unit.

Once during the march the length of the column reached 32 miles. However, careful coordination, which was effected through the facility of ample radio communication which exists in the brigade, resulted in the entire unit arriving at camp closed up and ready for action.

The reception of this organization on its march has been extremely cordial. All along the route and in all towns through which the brigade passed the population seems to have gathered to greet it and cheer it on its route. Every household that could, produced an American Flag for the occasion and school children in many instances assumed a military atti-

tude to salute this part of Uncle Sam's fighting force.

In Evansville, Indiana, thanks to the interest displayed by Congressman John W. Boehne, facilities were made available for the camping of this unit, which occupies a space of between 30 and 40 acres.

At night the camp is visited by thousands of civilians, who manifest intense interest, not only in the fighting machines, but in the activities of the maintenance sections, which commences work immediately upon arrival in camp and with their very complete shop equipment, sometimes work all night in order to have the vehicles moving when the march starts the next day.

Col. Charles L. Scott, 13th Cav., who assumed command of the Brigade upon the relief of Maj. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, has been loud in his praise of the personnel of the command. Colonel Scott has stated that the soldiers of the mechanized cavalry brigade are all of a superior type and that it is due to their efforts and interest, and their mechanical ability, that the command has so far had a march which has been manifestly successful. To date, every vehicle which left Ft. Knox on October 3 is still with the command, travelling under its own power.

While at Ft. Riley the mechanized brigade will participate in exercises and demonstrations with the Cavalry School troops, the 2nd Cavalry (horse) and the 1st Battalion, 84th Field Artillery, and with units of the Air Corps.

The Chief of Cavalry, Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, will witness the demonstrations and exercises at Ft. Riley, as will officers of the General Staff, of the Command and General Staff School, and the Cavalry School.

It is expected that many doctrines as to the employment of this, Uncle Sam's most modern weapon of war, will be settled upon during this visit. The operations are to demonstrate the cooperation to be obtained between horse and mechanized cavalry rather than an effort to determine the relative merits of mechanized cavalry as opposed to horse cavalry.

The work at Ft. Riley will be divided into three phases. The first, from Oct. 11 to Oct. 13, will consist of demonstrations by Mechanized Cavalry for the Faculty and Students of the Cavalry School. The program for that period is as follows:

October 11—8:00-12:00 A. M. Demonstration of the employment of a Machine Gun Troop of Mechanized Cavalry. Units participating: one Machine Gun Troop.

1:00-4:15 P. M. Demonstration of the employment of a Reconnaissance Troop of Mechanized Cavalry. Units participating: one Reconnaissance Troop.

October 12—8:00-10:00 A. M. Demonstration of the employment of Mechanized Cavalry. Units participating: one battery 68th Field Artillery.

10:00-12:00 A. M. Demonstration of employment of a Mortar Platoon of Mechanized Cavalry. Units participating: one Mortar Platoon.

October 13—8:00-12:00 A. M. Demonstration of road and cross country mobility of the Combat Car of Mechanized Cavalry. Units participating: one Combat Car Squadron.

1:00-4:00 P. M. Demonstration of the tactics and technique of the Combat Car Platoon, Troop, and Squadron of Mechanized Cavalry. Units participating: one Combat Car Squadron.

The next phase, from Oct. 15 to Oct. 19, and again from Oct. 24 to Oct. 28, will consist of maneuvers of the Mechanized Cavalry and Horse Cavalry.

Oct. 20 to 22 will see demonstrations by different arms for 275 members of the faculty and student officers of the Command and General Staff School.

Oct. 27 to Oct. 29 there will be demonstrations by the 17th Infantry from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., for students of the Cavalry School.

Qualify on New Semi-Automatic

Ft. Benning, Ga.—Rifle units of the 29th Infantry, firing the Army's new basic infantry shoulder weapon, the M-1 semi-automatic Caliber .30 rifle, qualified as marksmen or better 98.97% of the men taking the regular season marksmanship course, according to a statistical report of the firing just issued by Col. Charles H. White, regimental commander.

The annual qualification firing season recently closed was the first in which Ft. Benning troops armed with the new rifle were given the opportunity to try it out. At present only 7500 of the rifles have been issued in the Army, the 29th Infantry being among the first organizations to receive it in quantity.

Of the total who fired the new weapon for Course A, with extra monthly compensation at stake, 19 qualified as experts, 400 as sharpshooters, and 186 as marksmen. Only nine of the hundreds participating failed to qualify.

Company C, commanded by Capt. Leo G. Clarke, with 102 men firing, qualified all; that is, every man in the company made marksman or better than marksman. Two smaller groups, the headquarters detachments of the 1st and 4th Battalions, with 13 and 18 men taking part, respectively, likewise qualified 100% on the course.

AIRCRAFT DESIGN COMPETITIONS

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office of the Contracting Officer, Air Corps, Materiel Division, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, August 23, 1938. To: Airplane Designers and Manufacturers.—The War Department invites the submission in competition by scaled communications of new designs covering Short Range Liaison Observation Airplane with statement of price for which any such design in whole or in part will be sold to the Government. Communications containing designs and prices therefor must be submitted to the Contracting Officer, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, not later than February 23, 1939; no communications received after 1:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, on said date shall be considered. Winner or winners of this competition will be determined as provided in the Act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 788). The Government will require not to exceed fifty (50) of the type of airplane referred to and will reserve the right to contract with a winner of the design competition for the construction of said airplanes in the event that said winner is qualified to manufacture same. A copy of the circular proposal covering this design competition and containing instructions in regard thereto will be furnished upon application therefor to the Contracting Officer, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.



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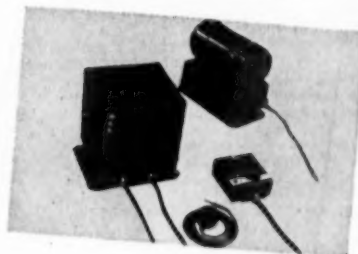
Among the outstanding features of the Stinson "Reliant" models is the RCA AVR-8-D radio compass, which is actually two instruments in one. As a navigating unit it enables you to take bearings. In addition you may also tune in a Federal Government radio range or a broadcast station whose direction is indicated on visual meter, thus providing you with an efficient homing instrument. The AVR-8-D's frequency range covers beacons, weather reports, traffic control, entertainment and aircraft radio communication. It may be used as a conventional aircraft radio receiver. Some of its other features include a shielded loop antenna which reduces rain or snow static and a carefully designed plastic loop housing which assures extremely low drag. Yours at very moderate cost.



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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

E. D. O. Officers Named

Secretary of the Navy Swanson this week approved recommendations that the following named officers be designated for the performance of engineering duty only:

Comdr. Laurance F. Safford, USN.
Lt. Comdr. Logan McKee, USN.
Lt. Comdr. William R. Millie, USN.
Lt. Comdr. Benjamin Porter Ward, USN.
Lt. Homer Ambrose, USN.
Lt. Leif B. Blylock, USN.
Lt. Marshall M. Dana, USN.
Lt. Pleasant D. Gold, USN.
Lt. Peter W. Haas, Jr., USN.

The board which made these recommendations convened by order of the Secretary of the Navy on September 28, 1938. It was composed of:

President, Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, USN. Members, Capt. Hollis M. Cooley, USN; Capt. Charles M. Yates, USN; Comdr. Allen R. McCann, USN. Recorder, Lt. Comdr. David H. Clark, USN.

White House Naval Aids

Following are the names and duties of the Naval Aide to the President and the Naval and Marine Corps Officers who have additional duty as Aides to the White House:

Naval Aide to the President—Capt. Daniel J. Callaghan, USN.

The White House Aides—Lt. Comdr. Walter R. Jones, USN, Commanding Officer, USS Potomac; Lt. M. E. A. Goulin, USN, Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C.; Lt. John F. Newman, Jr., USN, USS Potomac; Lt. Robert S. Purvis, Jr., USN, Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C.; Lt. Floyd C. Camp, USN, Navy Department; Capt. Robert H. Williams, USMC, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps; Capt. Robert E. Hill, USMC, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps; Lt. Carlton R. Adams, USN, Naval Observatory; Lt. Elvin Hahn, USN, Navy Department; Lt. A. C. Roessler, USN, Navy Department.

Medals Proposed for Panay Survivors

The Navy Department is preparing legislation to be submitted to Congress in January, providing for the award of the Navy Cross to Capt. Frank N. Roberts, USA, who was aboard the gunboat Panay when that vessel was sunk by Japanese aerial bombardment and machine gunning in the Yangtze River.

Due to the fact that nearly all of the Naval officers aboard the Panay were injured in the attack, Captain Roberts took over the duty of guiding the survivors to safety. According to the survivors, his aid was invaluable in assuring the safety and comfort of the wounded.

Legislation is also being prepared to permit the award of the Navy Expeditionary Medal to all who were aboard the Panay, military and naval personnel and newspaper and newsreel men. It was learned at the Navy Department this week that both of the above pieces of legislation are regarded as "desirable," and will be pressed in the coming session.

Sampson Shakedown Itinerary

The Navy Department announced this week that the USS Sampson, destroyer, will sail from Norfolk, Va., Monday, Oct. 10, on her shakedown cruise which will include visits to Gravesend, England; Edinburgh, Scotland; Amsterdam, The Netherlands; Antwerp, Belgium, and Guantanamo, Cuba. She will arrive at the Boston Navy Yard, Dec. 10, 1938.

The Sampson, of 1850 tons, was built at the Bath Iron Works, and was placed in commission at Boston Navy Yard on Aug. 19, under command of Comdr. William Granat, USN.

The Sampson's itinerary will be:

Arrive	Port	Depart
21 Oct.	Norfolk	10 Oct.
29 Oct.	Gravesend, England	28 Oct.
3 Nov.	Edinburgh, Scotland	2 Nov.
8 Nov.	Amsterdam, Netherlands	7 Nov.
28 Nov.	Antwerp, Belgium	15 Nov.
10 Dec.	Guantanamo, Cuba	5 Dec.
	Navy Yard, Boston	

U.S.N.A. Prep School Selections

The Navy Department announced this week that ninety-five enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps have been selected by preliminary written examination to attend the Naval Academy Preparatory School beginning Nov. 1, 1938, at the United States Naval Training Station, Norfolk.

One hundred appointments are the allowed annual quota from the Naval Service to the Naval Academy. In addition to those selected for the preparatory school, others of ability who were not eligible for that course because of insufficient sea service or for other reasons will be encouraged to study at sea as prospective candidates for the Naval Academy Entrance Examinations to be given in April 1939. The men to be ordered to the Preparatory School are as follows:

Keith F. Holtsford	Benjamin F. Lohr
Robert G. Amme	Hadley C. Grist
James E. Pickens, Jr.	Addison M. Joiner, Jr.
Owen S. Murphy	Elmer H. Kracke
Nicholas Revotskie	Walter W. Stevens
Warren A. Stevens	Nelson C. Woodward
Robert A. Wilcox	Benjamin O. Bibb, Jr.
Stanley Montunias	Arthur A. Kuhner
William R. McAllister	Wallace K. Ponder
Howard E. Clark	Anthony Kodzik
Terry C. Harris	Fred S. Delser
Nicholas Boniface, Jr.	Joseph M. Campbell
James H. Lamb, Jr.	Jerry Shaw
Paul P. Connors	James D. Unger
Herbert C. Dorn	Jack A. Adams
Roland C. Rhodes	Angus J. Cronin
Louis M. Wahrmond	John W. Ganzer
Harold L. Smith	Allen C. Hendley
Herbert T. Lake	Norman R. Stanford
Richardson Phelps, Jr.	Wm. R. Johnson
Joseph D. Watson	Thomas R. Byrne
Olivia Laakso	Emmett C. Harris
John Pulchny	William J. McCarthy
James R. Sahlin	Herbert C. Wieland
S. I. Saunders, Jr.	Alfred B. Haskell
Thomas Fields	Elliot L. Bailey
William O. Hill	John T. Eastman
W. S. Humphrey, Jr.	James V. Woolsey
Dorr C. Wilson	Marc D. Atkinson
Roger J. Womeldorf	John S. Howard
Townsend Brown	Herman W. Smith
Alfred B. Ellis	Arthur M. Rowell, Jr.
W. W. Vandlandingham	Virgil L. Cunningham
Richard W. Belt, Jr.	James H. Williams
Roscoe C. Head, Jr.	Herbert E. L. Zastrow
William J. Martin	Lewis F. Johnson
Joseph R. Perry	Vincent M. Greene
Frank J. Sernak	John E. Hatch, Jr.
Robert J. Williams	Robert A. Davis
Claude M. Cherry, Jr.	John G. Gard
Harold A. Rice	David E. Waters
Donald B. Craig	Paul M. Long
Francis I. Wallace	Norman F. McMurray
John M. Hean	R. B. Thompson, Jr.
Lester E. Hogue	Stanley K. Hutchins
Malcolm Lawty	Herbert A. Goranson
Benjamin W. Adams	Edward "D" Haas
Ivan D. Hitchcock	

Navy Transport Sailings

Chaumont—Arrive Guam, Oct. 19, leave Oct. 20; arrive Manila, Oct. 25, leave Nov. 28; arrive Guam, Dec. 1, leave Dec. 2; arrive Honolulu, Dec. 13, leave Dec. 15; arrive San Francisco, Dec. 22. Note: Chaumont to depart San Francisco for East Coast on Jan. 9, 1939.

USS Henderson—Leave NOB Norfolk Oct. 17; arrive Guantanamo, Oct. 21, leave Oct. 21; arrive Canal Zone, Oct. 24, leave Oct. 27; arrive San Diego, Nov. 6, leave Nov. 8; arrive San Pedro, Nov. 9, leave Nov. 11; arrive San Francisco Area, Nov. 15.

Nitro—Arrive San Diego, Oct. 15, leave Oct. 15; arrive San Pedro, Oct. 16, leave Oct. 19; arrive Mare Island, Oct. 21, leave Oct. 29; arrive Puget Sound, Nov. 1. Note: Nitro to depart Puget Sound for East Coast about Nov. 15, 1938.

Sirius—Arrived Pearl Harbor, Aug. 25, to tow Dredge Hell Gate from Pearl Harbor to Midway. Will return to San Francisco when present duty completed.

Vega—Arrive San Diego, Oct. 8, leave Oct. 11; arrive Canal Zone, Oct. 23, leave Oct. 26; arrive Guantanamo, Oct. 29, leave Oct. 29; arrive NOB Norfolk, Nov. 3.

Ramapo—At Mare Island for overhaul from Oct. 24 to Dec. 20, 1938.

USS Salinas—Arrive Beaumont, Oct. 10; leave Oct. 11; arrive NOB Norfolk, Oct. 18.

USS Trinity—Arrive San Diego, Oct. 19.

Mr. John T. Winterich, editor of the American Legion Magazine, writes of the Army and Navy Journal's 75th Anniversary Number, "It is a striking, significant and important performance."

Admiral Parsons Retires

Rear Adm. Archibald L. Parsons (CEC), USN has, upon application, been placed upon the retired list after completion of 35 years' service in the Navy. He expects to become associated with Frederic R. Harris, Inc., Consulting Engineers, New York City, who specialize in the design of dry docks, waterfront structures, ship-building ways and other similar types of structures. The President of this firm is Rear Adm. Frederick R. Harris (CEC), USN-Ret.

Rear Admiral Parsons was born in Derry, N. H., Sept. 20, 1875. He entered the Naval Service from civil life in March 1903, having graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1897.

Following his appointment in the Navy, Admiral Parsons was assigned to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard and shortly thereafter he was sent to the Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., where he was placed in charge of the Navy's public works and public utilities.

Returning to the United States in July 1908, he was assigned to duty at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in Washington, following which he was placed in charge of construction activities at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and later was sent to the New York Navy Yard.

He returned to duty at the Bureau of Yards and Docks in 1912 and remained there until the end of the war period. In 1916 he was appointed Assistant Chief of the Bureau. During the tenure of this office there was accomplished a tremendous expansion of the Navy's shore facilities representing an expenditure of approximately two hundred million dollars.

Early during the war period Admiral Parsons foresaw the necessity for greatly increased office space to house government activities in Washington. He strongly advocated the appropriation of funds for the immediate construction of suitable offices for the War and Navy Departments which resulted in the construction of the buildings which they now occupy on Constitution Avenue west of 17th. He was in personal charge of the design and construction of these two buildings which are joined by a bridge and which, at the time of their completion had the largest combined floor area of any similar structure then in existence. Work was started early in March 1918 and the buildings were ready for occupancy in the latter part of September of the same year. He received the Navy Cross for his services during the World War.

In December 1918 he was detailed to duty as Public Works Officer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard and of the Fourth Naval District. While at Philadelphia he supervised the construction of the thousand foot concrete dry dock, a particularly difficult work because of the treacherous sub-soil conditions.

In August 1920, he was nominated by the President of the United States to be Engineer-in-Chief of the Department of Public Works of the Republic of Haiti and was shortly thereafter commissioned in that capacity by the President of Haiti. Upon the completion of his 4-year tour of duty in Haiti he was highly commended by the Secretary of State of the United States and was decorated by the President of Haiti.

He was nominated by President Hoover on December 16, 1929 to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for a four year period. On December 23, 1933, Admiral Parsons was detached from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and assigned to duty as Public Works Officer, Third Naval District, with his permanent rank of Captain (CEC), USN. On Oct. 1, 1937, Captain Parsons was promoted to the permanent rank of Rear Admiral (CEC), USN.

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Boat Design Competition

The Navy Department announced this week that about forty entries have been made for the small boat design competition. As Sept. 30, was the last mailing date for entrants in the competition, consideration of the designs will be delayed until next week to allow for arrival of all designs.

The designs will be examined by the technical bureaus of the Department and it is expected that this phase will require about two and a half months. Every contestant is being assigned an identifying number and only that number will appear on designs while being considered.

The designers whose entries are found by the Department to be suitable for further development will be instructed to prepare final plans for the final competition. The Department's selection from the preliminary designs will not exceed five for each of the following classes of small boats: 165' steel submarine chaser; 110' wood submarine chaser; 70' motor torpedo boat, wood or metal; 54' torpedo boat, wood or metal.

The author of any accepted preliminary design will be allowed an additional ten weeks within which to complete and submit a final design.

The Navy Department will award the following fees for any complete final design selected:

For the 165' Steel Subchaser... \$20,000.00
For the 110' Wood Subchaser... 15,000.00
For the 70' Motor Torpedo Boat 15,000.00
For the 54' Motor Torpedo Boat 15,000.00

For all other complete final designs not selected for the principal awards, the following secondary awards will be made:

For the 165' Steel Subchaser... \$2,000.00
For the 110' Wood Subchaser... 1,500.00
For the 70' Motor Torpedo Boat... 1,500.00
For the 54' Motor Torpedo Boat... 1,500.00

The Navy Department early in July requested small boat designers of the country to cooperate in the development of designs of small boats for naval use, and at the request of prospective entrants advanced the final mailing date from Aug. 24 to Sept. 30.

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Forged Steel Marine Water Tube Boilers & Superheaters

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New York, N. Y.

U. S. COAST GUARD

Lt. Comdr. G. B. Gelly, Coast Guard Public Relations Officer, has been assigned additional duty on the staff of the Commandant of the Coast Guard as Labor Relations Officer of the United States Maritime Service.

On Mercy Mission

The Coast Guard Cutter Taney, commanded by Comdr. E. A. Coffin, USCG, is proceeding at full speed to Jarvis Island in mid-Pacific to bring medical treatment to a colonist who is reported to be suffering from a ruptured appendix. The Taney has two doctors aboard, and is expected to reach Jarvis Island late tonight.

Storm Damage

A survey is now being made to determine the extent of damage done to Coast Guard material by the recent tropical hurricane that swept the New England coast.

Training Begins

Carrying twenty-two seamen students of the Maritime Service, the square rigged sailing vessel Joseph Conrad, commanded by Lt. Arthur G. Morrill, USCG, recently began actual training of merchant marine personnel under provisions of the Maritime Service which is being administered for the Maritime Commission by the United States Coast Guard.

The Joseph Conrad has a staff of eight Coast Guardsmen who will act as instructors. The cruise is designed to give the

men, all of whom have had experience at sea, elementary instruction in handling sail and other rudimentary problems that many seamen on large ocean liners consider a valuable feature of their early training. The school at Hoffman Island in New York Harbor now has a membership of eighty, and all students will be given instruction on modern equipment in all ship departments, including catering.

To Preside at Safety Congress

Rear Adm. R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, will preside at the Marine Section of the National Safety Congress to be held in Chicago, Oct. 11. He will be accompanied by Lt. Comdr. G. B. Gelly, Coast Guard Public Relations Officer. Admiral Waesche will be guest of honor at the Congress' annual luncheon.

To Give Demonstration

Lt. Comdr. Frank A. Leamy, USCG, who was recently awarded the second Distinguished Flying Cross in Coast Guard history for his rescue of an injured passenger from a liner at sea, will give a flying demonstration at Boston tomorrow. Commander Leamy's demonstration will be in connection with the International Convention of the Fishing Industry. He will rescue an "injured" passenger from a trawler at sea. In another feature of the convention, the Canadian schooner Bluenose will race the American schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud in a revival of the famous fishing boat races.

Red Cross Roll Call

The War Department this week, advised the service as follows:

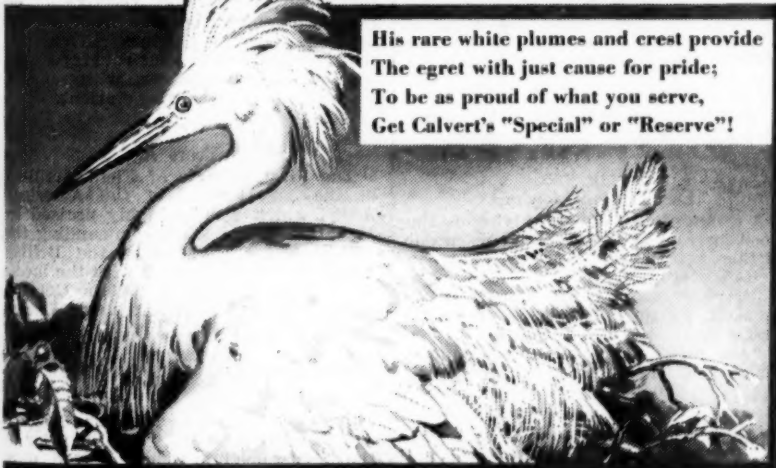
1—Annual Roll Call of the American Red Cross.—The American people are again privileged to identify themselves with the splendid service to humanity rendered by the American Red Cross by enrolling in that organization during its annual Roll Call which will be held during the period beginning

Armistice Day and extending through Thanksgiving Day of this year.

Commanding officers will invite the attention of all members of their commands to this Roll Call and will encourage and afford them an opportunity to enroll.

The War Department has been advised that representatives of the Red Cross on duty at stations and hospitals will be provided with the requisite supplies and will confer with commanding officers regarding the conduct of the Roll Call.

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His rare white plumes and crest provide
The egret with just cause for pride;
To be as proud of what you serve,
Get Calvert's "Special" or "Reserve"!



You have, no doubt, observed it, too...
a definite trend to lighter, blended whiskies
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for Calvert's smooth, masterfully blended
whiskies—whiskies that you, too, will drink
appreciatively.

Clear Heads [Clear Headed Buyers]

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Office: Chrysler Bldg., N. Y. C. Calvert's "Reserve" Blended Whiskey—50 Proof—65% Grain
Neutral Spirits... Calvert's "Special" Blended Whiskey—90 Proof—72% Grain Neutral Spirits.



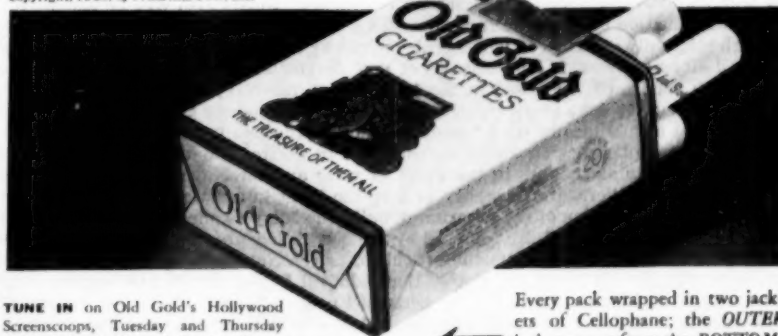
TAPS, for Stale Smokes!

YES, SIR! You can fire three volleys of blanks over
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Old Gold has solved the problem of supplying you
with factory-fresh cigarettes no matter where you're
serving. The fact is, thanks to O.G.'s double-sealed,
double Cellophane wrapper, you can't buy, bum or
borrow a stale Old Gold any place, any time.

And a *fresh* Old Gold gives you all the flavor and fra-
grance of the best tobaccos *at their best!* In fact, the
makers of Old Golds have been supplying smokers with
choice tobaccos since before our nation was born.
Double your smoking enjoyment with ever-fresh Double-
Mellow Old Golds.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Published Every Saturday by the
Army and Navy Journal, Inc.

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN, President and Publisher

LEROY WHITMAN, Editor

1701 Connecticut Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Advertising Rates on Request

"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

Foreign postage \$1 additional per year

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1938

"No matter what military or naval force the United States might develop, statesmen throughout the whole world might rest assured that we were gathering that force, not for attack in any quarter, not for aggression of any kind, not for the satisfaction of any political or international ambition, but merely to make sure of our own security."—WOODROW WILSON.

IN THE OFFICIALLY CRITICISED statement of General George Van Horn Moseley, USA-Ret., he asks this pertinent question: "Have we not the character, courage and foresight to put our house in order while the rest of the world is so balanced in its warlike operations that no military strength is left free to threaten us?" Aside from his denunciation of governmental policies to which exception was taken by the Administration, the fact is that unless there be departure from the Washington principle of non-interference in foreign affairs, the people of the United States are and will be free for a long time to examine their own affairs, and in the calm atmosphere of peace determine policies which will make for the economic, financial and social progress of the citizen and the Nation. It occurs to us that in pointing out the situation and the duty which rests upon the people, the General has closed his active career with a public service in keeping with the many distinguished deeds his record shows he has performed. That the Secretary of War would take exception to the manner in which the General buttressed his urgent appeal for the return of the country to the principles in which he firmly believes, he probably expected. But what might happen to him was of minor consequence compared with the importance of calling attention to acts and trends which he disapproved, and raising his voice for the fundamentals he held to be necessary for the preservation of the Republic under the Constitution. That he knew he could not have been Chief of Staff because age limitation, that he felt he would have been disloyal to his country not to express the views he had reached after long deliberation, that he held he had the right to speak openly, these were unquestionably the factors responsible for his statement. So far as precedents are concerned, General Martin, just defeated for reelection as Governor of Oregon, has never hesitated to criticize policies which he believed harmful to the State and Nation. Indeed, retired officers constantly have participated in great economic and social movements, and have expressed their opinions with that bluntness which is inseparable from the lives they have been required to lead. That they owe any loyalty to an Administration, whatever its policies, because of the retired pay they receive, is tantamount to saying that such pay is a gift of a particular Administration, rather than a fund put aside for them by the Government to make up for the wholly inadequate compensation they were allowed while in active service. Political and international reasons compelled Secretary Woodring to rebuke General Moseley, but we rather think his admiration for the outspoken officer has not been dimmed by his official comment on the latter's statement, and we happen to know that there is no lessening of the regard in which the General holds the Secretary. In this respect, at least, both men feel alike: Their affection for the Army, in which the one rose from the lowest rank to eminence, and the other administers its affairs with ability and judgment, and to the satisfaction of the President and the country.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY during the next session will be well above any peace-time year in our history. In fact, it is expected that from seven to eight hundred million dollars will be asked by the President in his budget message, which is double that provided prior to recent years. Probably two battleships, four light cruisers, six destroyers, six to eight submarines and some auxiliaries will be in the 1940 program. This program and more particularly the 1938 and 1939 building programs, which will then reach their maximum cost, will boost the "Increase of the Navy" appropriation into unprecedented heights. Additional officers and enlisted men will be required for both the Navy and Marine Corps. Furthermore, in order that the Fleet and its personnel may be able to carry on in the event of war, the Department is asking that an extensive program be initiated whereby a large reserve stock of war materials be accumulated for an emergency. Funds also will be sought for the modernization of the two large aircraft carriers, Lexington and Saratoga, which though originally designed as battle cruisers, can by their very size, be superior to the world's other carriers, if kept abreast of new developments. Besides these projects for which funds will be asked in the 1940 budget, the Navy has on its next year's legislative priority list a shore construction bill which includes a graving dock at Pearl Harbor and a floating dry dock; modernization of the five battleships and six submarines, more liberality in awarding contracts to desired bidders and in acquiring merchant vessels and planes in the event of war; and the Naval CMTC bill. These measures, with others, are necessary to keep the Fleet in a state of readiness. However, while continuation of the program to build the Navy to adequate strength afloat and ashore is being faithfully followed by the Navy's leaders, it will not do for them to forget the all-important personnel problem, as the Navy administration has often done in the past. It is to be regretted that Admiral Leahy saw fit to eliminate Staff Corps personnel legislation and other personnel proposals from his list of "essential" legislation. Ships and guns are only as good as the men behind them and an alert, efficient and contented personnel is to be sought above all else.

Service Humor

No Contest

"This butter," said boarder number one at the breakfast table, "is so strong it could walk over and cuss the coffee."

"It wouldn't do any good," said boarder number two. "The coffee is too weak to talk back."

—Sixth District Gazette.

Action

There was a guy who believed in efficiency and quick action. He hung up a sign in his office which read "Do it now." Within 24 hours the cashier bolted with the contents of the safe, his stenographer eloped with his eldest son, the office boy threw the ink bottle in the electric fan, and the whole force struck for a six-hour day and more dough. Now he's looking for a new motto.

—Great Lakes Bulletin.

Weekly Pun

First Executioner—"Is that so, well last week I cut off more heads than you'll cut off in your whole life."

Second Executioner—"Listen, bud, I've brought that old slicer down on the crowned heads of five countries."

Third Executioner—"Come, come, boys, let's not talk chop."

—The Pointer.

Bad Enough

A man pinned under his car after an accident was being questioned by a policeman.

"Married?"

"No," said the man, "this is the worst fix I was ever in."

—Wednesday Nite Life.

Laziest Man Nominee

A group of Negroes were lying on the floor in front of the fireplace, when one of them spoke up:

"Is it a'rainin' out?"

"Ah don't know," replied another.

"Well, git up an' look," insisted the first voice.

"Aw, hell," said the persecuted one, lazily, "call de dawg in an' see if he's wet."

—The Log.

Response

In all the world there were no others. Only themselves. They were sitting in the moonlight. For long, sweet moments no word broke the stillness of the soft summer night.

"Suppose you had money?" she whispered finally. "What would you do?"

He threw out his chest in all the glory of young manhood. "I'd travel," said he.

He felt her soft girlish hand slip into his. A sudden quick pressure and she was gone. He looked down. And there in his hand was a nickel.

—Tennessee Tar.

Remote Control

The corporal stood rather timidly before the commanding officer. "You see, sir," he said, "my wife thinks I ain't being advanced fast enough. She told me to ask you to recommend me for sergeant."

"I understand, corporal," smiled the C. O. "And I'll tell you what I'll do: I'll ask my wife if I can."

—The Leatherneck

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

G. B. S.—We are informed by the Office of the Quartermaster General that you are No. 2 on the present eligible list for promotion to Staff Sergeant, Bakers and Cooks, and that you are No. 11 on the list that will go into effect on Nov. 1, 1938.

F. A. McG.—We are informed by the Office of the Surgeon General that you were promoted to Sergeant on Sept. 22, and that Walter V. Clark was promoted to the grade of Staff Sergeant, Medical Department on that date. The increase in grades and ratings in the Army, as published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of Sept. 24, clears up the stoppage in the flow of promotion in the enlisted grades of the Medical Corps.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Rear Adm. David F. Sellers, USN, commander of the Special Service Squadron, forwarded to the Navy Department on Oct. 10 a report from the Brigade Commander of the U. S. Marines in Nicaragua that registrations in that country closed without serious disorder, with no violence at any of the voting stations.

20 Years Ago

The First Brigade of Field Artillery of the 1st Division of the American Army, which was so highly praised by Maj. Gen. H. L. Reed, commanding the 15th Scottish Division of the British Army, for its cooperation with the latter in its recent battles against the German Army, is in command of Brig. Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook, USA.

30 Years Ago

Capt. A. J. Dougherty, 30th U. S. Infantry, who served as governor of Santiago Province during six months prior to the induction into office of the duly elected Cuban candidates, was the guest of honor at a banquet in Havana on Oct. 3, at which his administration was heartily endorsed.

50 Years Ago

Over 700 tons of steel have been delivered at the Navy Yard, New York, by Carnegie, Phelps and Co., for use in construction of the cruiser Maine, and over 1000 tons are ready for shipment. It is estimated that at least 3000 tons will be used in the construction of this vessel, which is the largest of the armored cruisers now building for the Navy Department.

70 Years Ago

"The smothered embers of war seem ready to burst into flame in Europe. It is not so much the actual fighting on the Danube or the great revolution in Spain that gives portent of a continental struggle, as the menacing condition of affairs on the Rhine, where 'all is quiet'."

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. Walter S. Grant, appointed Maj. Gen. Oct. 1, from Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I., to command of Philippine Div., Ft. William McKinley, P. I.
Brig. Gen. William H. Wilson appointed Maj. Gen. Oct. 1, from 1st CA Dist., to command 1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass., Oct. 1.
Brig. Gen. Ben Lear, appointed Maj. Gen. Oct. 1, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to command of Pacific Sector, Balboa, C. Z.
Col. Henry T. Burgin, CA, appointed Brig. Gen. Oct. 1, from Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., to command of 9th CA Dist., Pres. of S. F., Calif.
Col. Edmund L. Daley, CE, appointed Brig. Gen. Oct. 1, from New York, N. Y., to command of 1st CA Dist., Boston, Mass.
Col. Clarence S. Ridley, CE, appointed Brig. Gen. Oct. 1.
Col. Walter H. Frank, (Lt. Col.), AC, temp. appointed wing commander, with rank of Brig. Gen., Sept. 30.
Brig. Gen. Walter G. Kilner, from detail GSC, and duty as C. of S., GHQ Air Force, Langley Fld., Va., to office of C. of AC, Wash., D. C., as Asst. Chief of AC.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GULLION, JAG.
Col. William A. Graham, from Chicago, Ill., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., for observation and treatment.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.
Medical Corps
Capt. George M. Powell, prior orders to Panama Canal Zone, revoked; detached Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., upon completion of temp. duty at Army Medical School, Wash., D. C.

Dental Corps

Lt. Col. Frederic H. Bockovan, from Madison Bks., N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Feb. 7.

Veterinary Corps

1st Lt. Robert James Brown, Vet.-Res., appointed 1st Lt. VC, Oct. 1, to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Ansell, Ansell & Marshall

Attorneys at Law

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ERNEST HINDS H. A. WHITE
Attorneys-in-Fact

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.
Nurse Corps
2nd Lt. Margaret McCarthy, retired Oct. 31, having served required length of service.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.
Maj. Morris H. Forbes, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to office of C. of F., Wash., D. C., Dec. 1.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Col. Francis B. Wilby, from New Orleans, La., Nov. 1, to North Atlantic Div., New York, N. Y., as division engineer.
Col. Roger G. Powell, from Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 25, to Gulf of Mexico Div., New Orleans, La., as div. engr.
Col. Earl L. Brown, retired Oct. 31, for age.
Col. Edwin H. Marks, from Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 20, to Ohio River Div., Cincinnati, Ohio, as div. engr.
Maj. Phillip G. Bruton, from New York, N. Y., Oct. 15, to Buffalo, N. Y., as dist. engr.
Maj. Lee S. Dillon, from Portland, Ore., to N. Y. Engr. Procurement Dist., New York, N. Y., as executive officer, and additional duty as asst. dist. engr., sail S. F., Oct. 18.
Maj. Lewis A. Murray, from Ft. Lawton, Wash., to Providence, R. I., as asst. dist. engr.
Capt. Doswell Gullatt, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Providence, R. I., as asst. dist. engr., with station at Springfield, Mass.

Following 1st Lts. from West Point, N. Y., to Providence, R. I., duty as asst. to Providence, R. I., dist. engr., with station indicated: Austin W. Betts, Springfield, Mass.; Alvin G. Vinay, Bellows Falls, Vt.
1st Lt. Carl R. Jones, from Panama Canal Dept., to 6th Engrs., Ft. Lawton, Washington.
1st Lt. Francis R. Hoehl, from Philippine Dept., to 5th Engrs., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO.
Lt. Col. William R. Blair, having been found physically disqualified for promotion retired Oct. 31, with rank of Col.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

MAJ. GEN. A. H. BLANDING, C. of NGB.
Col. John Francis Williams, FA, NGUS, continued on active duty at the NGB, Washington, D. C., for one year, beginning Jan. 16, 1939.
Col. Joseph R. Davis, (FA), from detail in NGB; from office of C. of NGB, Wash., D. C., Jan. 27, to temp. duty, Governors Island, N. Y., thence to OR duty, Pres. of S. F., Calif., sail N. Y., Feb. 7.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of CH.
Ch. Ora H. Cobee, from Ft. Myer, Va., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Feb. 7.
Ch. Peter J. Kilkenny, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, March 3.
Ch. Edward L. Branham, from Philippine Dept., to Jefferson Bks., Mo.
Ch. Walter J. Donoghue, from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Feb. 7.
Ch. John T. Kileoyne, from Panama Canal Dept., to Ft. Sill, Okla.
Capt. Joseph Calvin Sides, Ch.-Res., appointed chaplain (1st Lt.), Oct. 1; to Ft. Brown, Tex.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of CAV.
Lt. Col. Joseph W. Geer, from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to home and await retirement.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA.
Col. Sherman Miles, from 18th FA, to 4th FA Brigade, Ft. Sill, Okla.
Capt. Malcolm Faulhaber, resignation accepted Oct. 5, for the good of the service.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.
Col. Charles B. Meyer, from Panama Canal Dept., to OR duty, Portland, Maine.
Lt. Col. Herbert H. Acheson, retired on account of disability, Oct. 31, with rank of Col.
Capt. Kyril L. F. deGravelines, resignation accepted Oct. 5, for the good of the service.
1st Lt. Erskine Clark, resignation accepted Oct. 8.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF.
Col. William L. Reed, retired Oct. 31, on account of age.
Lt. Col. Estil V. Smith, from Waco, Tex., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F., Feb. 28.
Lt. Col. Leopoldo Mercader, retired on account of disability, Oct. 31, with rank of Col.
Maj. Chester D. Halsley, from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Los Angeles High Schools, Calif., sail N. Y., Nov. 15.
Capt. Abner J. McGee, jr., retired Oct. (Continued on Next Page)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Claude A. Swanson
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral William D. Leahy

September 29, 1938

Lt. Comdr. Stanley M. Haight, det. Asst. Insp. of Nav. Machy., Bethlehem Shipbldg. Corp., (Union Plant) San Francisco; to NYd., Mare Island.

Lt. Elmer E. Berthold, duty as asst. fire control officer Tennessee.
Lt. John A. Bole, jr., ors. Aug. 3 and Sept. 1 revoked. Continue duty Shark.

Lt. (Jg.) John C. Nichols, det. 8-26 Dec.; to c.f.o. Squalus & on bd. when comm.

Lt. Julian M. Jordan (MC), det. Army School of Aviation Med., Randolph Field; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Comdr. Lester A. Dyckman (SC), det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Oct.; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Comdr. Glenn H. Easton (CC), det. Suptg. Constructor, Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Me., Nov. 15; to Maritime Commission, Wash.

Elec. Arlie D. Hill, det. Whitney; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego.
Ch. Pharm. John A. McCormack, ors. Sept. 26 revoked. Continue duty Nav. Hosp., Phila.

September 30, 1938

Rear Adm. Wat T. Cluverius, det. as Comdt. 4th Nav. Dist., Nov. 15; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. John R. Redman, det. CO, Dale Dec. 21; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. John P. Wombie, jr., det., Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., Dec.; to command Dale.

Lt. Herbert E. Berger, duty as communication officer, Tennessee.

Lt. Burton Davis, duty as gun. off., Indianapolis about Dec. 2.

Lt. James N. McTigwan, granted sick leave 3 months. Wait orders at Charleston, S. C.

Lt. (Jg.) Fenelon A. Brock, det. Minneapolis Oct. 14; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (Jg.) John N. Ferguson, jr., det. Downes Oct. 14; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Harry F. Holmshaw, jr., det. Nevada Oct. 14; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Van Ostrand Perkins, det. Raleigh Oct. 14; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (Jg.) Thomas E. Johnson, jr. (CHC), det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.; to Boise.

October 1

R. Adm. Julius C. Townsend, det. Mbr., Genl. Board, Navy Dept., Nov.; to duty as Cdt. 4th Nav. Dist., & Comdt. NYd., Philadelphia.

Lt. James O. Banks, Jr., det. Nav. Boiler Lab., NYd., Phila., Dec.; to cfo St. Louis & on board as asst. engr. off. when comm.

Lt. (Jg.) Omar N. Spain, Jr., det. Tennessee Dec. 31; to cfo Wichita & on bd. when comm.

Lt. Richard S. Silvis (MC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Nov.; to Ft. Air Base, Siltka.

Capt. George C. Schafer (SC), det. NYd., Portsmouth, NH, Dec. 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Cdr. Frederick B. Britt (CC), det. Office of Suptg. Constructor, Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Nov. 10; to duty as Suptg. Constructor, Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Me.

Lt. (Jg.) Samuel B. Bennett (CHC), det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., to Holland.

Lt. (Jg.) Francis A. Burke (CHC), det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., to Ranger.

Lt. (Jg.) Thomas Ferris (CHC), det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., to Brooklyn.

October 3, 1938

Lt. Comdr. Omer A. Kneeland, det. West Virginia Oct. 24; to command Hopkins.
Lt. Comdr. John J. Patterson, 3rd, det. Indianapolis Dec. 2; to duty as Mbr., Nav. Mission to Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Lt. Comdr. Charles J. Rend, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., Jan. 5; to duty as Mbr. Nav. Mission to Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.

Lt. Jefferson B. Dennis, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., Dec. 9; to Asiatic Station.
Lt. Myron T. Evans, ors. July 14 revoked. Continue duty Patrol Sqdn. 4.
Lt. Marvin P. Evenson, ors. July 14 revoked. Continue duty Patrol Sqdn. 10.

Lt. (Jg.) Murray Hanson, det. VCS-3 (Milwaukee) Sept. 29; to Chandler.

Lt. (Jg.) Edward R. Nelson, jr., det. Zane Oct. 14; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (Jg.) Clyde J. Van Arsdall, jr., det. Seifridge Oct. 13; to Vincennes.

Lt. Robert S. Simpson (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Oct.; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (Jg.) Marshall Cohen (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.; to Subm. Base, New London.

Lt. Carlos M. Charneco (SC), det. Nav. Supply Depot, San Diego, Oct. or Nov.; to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Bosn. Gerard J. O'Brien, det. Milwaukee; to Seagull.
Bosn. Carter Garthright, det. Seagull; to Milwaukee.

Ch. Elec. Earl B. Mangham, det. Subm. Base, Coco Solo, Oct. 20; to Whitney.

Elec. Charles B. Brinkley, det. Louisville Nov. 6; to NYd., Charleston.

Elec. Adna R. Crawford, det. Pensacola Oct. 20; to Subm. Base, New London.

Ch. Pay Ck. Wilburn Bates, det. Ft. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, Oct.; to Seattle.

October 4, 1938

Comdr. Frank Heatty, det. Nav. Mine Depot, Yorktown, Dec.; to Asiatic Station.

Comdr. Myron W. Hutchinson, jr., det. Nav. Engineering Experiment Station, Annapolis, Dec.; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Comdr. John S. Harper, det. CO, Hopkins Oct. 29; to duty as Mbr., Nav. Mission to Brazil.

Lt. Floyd C. Camp, addl. duty as Aide at the White House, Wash.

Lt. Harold Coldwell, ors. Sept. 16 modified. Uncompleted portion ors. to Kanawha revoked; to Sirius.

Lt. Oliver F. Naquin, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., Dec. 17; to c.f.o. Squalus and in command when comm.

Lt. Robert S. Purvis, jr., addl. duty as aide at the White House, Wash.

Lt. Thomas P. Wilson, det. Chandler Dec. 2; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (Jg.) Edmund J. Brogan (MC), det. Wyoming; to resignation accepted effective Oct. 30.

Lt. (Jg.) Thomas J. Canty (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Oct. 15; to Texas.

Lt. (Jg.) Harris W. Howe (CHC), det. NYd., Phila.; to Philadelphia.

(Continued on Next Page)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Capt. Clinton E. Fox, 2nd Lt. Oscar K. LaRoque, jr., det. MB, Norfolk NYd., to MD, Phoenix.

2nd Lt. Brooke H. Hatch, det. MD, Charleston, to MD, Tattnell.

QM Ck. Emanuel Yalowits, appointed a Quartermaster Clerk (A&I Dept.) and assigned to duty at Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

October 5, 1938

Lt. Comdr. Henry H. Herbst, det. Maryland; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego.
 Lt. Comdr. James J. Hughes, granted sick leave absence 2 months; wait orders at San Diego.
 Lt. Comdr. Carleton McGauley, granted sick leave absence 2 months; wait orders at San Diego.

Lt. Harry F. Bauer, det. Tracy Dec. 29; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.
 Lt. Alfred R. Bolleau, ora. Sept. 2, modified. To Kanawha; instead Sirius.
 Lt. John L. Collis, det. CO Sunnadin Dec. 28; to Tracy as exec. off.
 Lt. Norman B. Hopkins, det. NYD., Pearl Harbor, Dec. 27; to command Sunnadin.

Lt. Herbert G. Shepler (MC), det. Texas Oct. 20; to duty Atlantic Sqdn. Destroyers.
 Comdr. John E. Herlihy (DC), ora. Sept. 7 modified. To Dobbin instead Holland.
 Lt. Comdr. Charles C. Bockey (DC), det. Dobbin Dec. 5; to Holland.
 Lt. Comdr. Henry C. Lowry (DC), det. Maryland Dec. 1; to Relief.

Lt. Merritte M. Maxwell (DC), det. Relief Dec. 1; to Medusa.
 Lt. William B. Howard (CEC), det. Nav. Oper. Base, San Diego, Dec. or Jan.; to Nav. Sta., Tutuila.

Elec. Charlie C. Biggers, det. Nevada; to Louisville.
 Elec. Fred H. Melvin, det. New Mexico; to Pensacola.
 Ch. Pay Ck. Lawrence W. Sudd, det. Seattle Nov.; to Tennessee.
 Actg. Pay Ck. Ralph L. Eaton, det. Tennessee Nov.; to Asiatic Station.
 Ch. Carp. James S. Jones, ora. Aug. 30 modified. To Relief instead Argonne.

Orders to CPO

Louis Addonizio, CWT, USS Winslow to NRS Springfield, Mass.
 Arthur J. Beach, CWT, RS Norfolk, Va., to USS St. Louis.
 Victor K. Bennett, CWT, USS Taylor to USS Wichita.

James F. Borden, CFC, RS New York, N. Y., to USS Benham.
 William M. Brown, CFC, USS Taylor to Comdrilldet.

John D. Brunsard, CWT, USS Vincennes to NRS New York, N. Y.
 Sybil C. Campbell, CMM, USS Rigel to NRS Nashville, Tenn.

John J. Cassidy, jr., CY, USS Farragut to NR Bu. New York, N. Y.
 James T. Coffee, CWT, USS Texas to USS Allegheny.

Merlin J. Cone, CRM, USS Whitney to RS Puget Sound, Wash.
 Antonio E. J. Dionne, CRM, NAS Anacostia, D. C., to VP Squadron-7.

Herman D. Dockery, CWT, USS Ranger to NRS Indianapolis, Ind.
 William H. Duffy, CY, NTS Great Lakes to USS Wichita.

Charles A. Ennis, CBM, N. Hos. Brooklyn to USS Badger.
 Albert H. Fuchs, CRM, USS Hull to Fourth Naval District.

Quintin T. Gallagher, CY, USS Chester to NRS Des Moines, Iowa.
 Stanley F. Gecoski, CWT, USS Raleigh to NRS Cleveland, Ohio.

Worth W. Hall, CSK, Torp. Sta., Newport, to USS Wichita.
 Teddy Harrison, CRM, USS Taylor to Comdrilldet.

Walter A. Hidde, CRM, NTS Newport, R. I., to USS Davis.
 William L. Hipskins, CMM, USS Nautilus to NRS New Orleans, La.

Victor D. Howard, CY, NRS Cleveland, Ohio, to USS Idaho.
 Paul E. Keith, ACMM, NAS Pensacola to USS Rigel.

William J. Kerr, ACMM, NAS San Diego to Combasefor.
 Kerg B. Key, CSK, USS Chicago to Twelfth District.

John W. King, CCM, USS Wyoming to NRS Louisville, Ky.
 John Kolf, CWT, USS Nashville to NRS Raleigh, N. C.

William E. Larson, CBM, NRS San Francisco to Combasefor.
 Joseph H. Leiper, CRM, NAS Pensacola, Fla., to USS Rigel.

Bill E. Leonard, CEM, RS Norfolk, Va., to USS St. Louis.
 William H. Lyons, ACMM (NAP), NAS Norfolk, Va., to VP Squadron-15.

Fred A. McIntyre, CQM, RS Norfolk, Va., to USS Williamson.
 Richard G. Munson, CY, USS Wyoming to RS Norfolk, Va.

Clarence J. Olsky, CWT, USS Allegheny to USS Texas.
 Ralph E. Page, CRM, VP Squadron-17 to NAS Pensacola, Fla.

Harold A. Pelton, CRM, NAS San Diego to Combasefor.
 Paul Puckiltsch, CPHM, USS Aylwin to RS Washington, D. C.

William F. Reed, CGM, NTS Newport, R. I., to USS Benham.
 Raymond E. Ricks, CBM, N. Hos. Norfolk, to Comdrilldet.

Edward S. Roscoe, CRM, USS Tattnall to Fourth District.
 Luther M. Slegfried, CBM, USS Idaho to RS Philadelphia, Pa.

Joseph T. Simon, CEM, N. Hos. Norfolk, to USS Whitney.
 William A. Simpson, CY, USS Rigel to NRS Kansas City, Mo.

John M. Smith, jr., CWT, USS Sirius to Combasefor.
 Herbert J. Solomon, CBM, USS Cummings to NRS Cincinnati, Ohio.

John F. Vigil, CWT, USS Idaho to RS Norfolk, Va.
 James R. Walker, CWT, N. Hos. Norfolk, to Comdrilldet.

Eugene Wallingford, CRM, USS Vincennes to NRS Nashville, Tenn.
 Ervin O. Werner, CEM, USS Taylor to USS Dobbin.

Wilbur F. Whitted, ACMM, NAS Norfolk, Va., to VB Squadron-4.
 John R. Willson, CRM, VP Squadron-7 to NAS Anacostia, D. C.

Henry Workentine, CRM, USS Preston to Subbase, New London.

Coast Guard Orders

Chief Bosn. (L) A. A. Rohdin, detached Third District office, effective upon return from rifle range, Wakefield, Mass., and assigned Headquarters.

Machn. (T) L. A. Chaddick, detached War Department and assigned General Greene as engineer officer.

Chief Yeo. Dion P. Burke, Ninth District office, issued an acting appointment as Pay Clerk.

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

31, on account of disability.
 Capt. Charles W. Hanna, from Philippine Dept., to Hq. Company, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Paul A. Hollister, (PS), prior orders for retirement Oct. 31, revoked; from Philippine Dept., to Pres. of S. F., Calif., pending retirement, sail Manila, Oct. 31.

Capt. Sam M. Brabson, retired Oct. 31, on account of disability, with rank of Maj.
 Capt. John B. Grinstead, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, Dec. 30.

1st Lt. John D. Cone, from Ft. Wayne, Mich., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., March 1.

2nd Lt. Felix M. Hardison, from Ft. E. Warren, Wyo., to AC Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex., Oct. 15, as student.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC.
 Capt. Frank D. Klein, from Hawaiian Dept., to Hamilton Fld., Calif.

Lt. Donald William Haarnan, NGUS, appointed 2nd Lt. AC, Oct. 1, to Randolph Fld., Tex.

Following Lieutenants Air-Res., appointed 2nd Lt. AC, Oct. 1, to station indicated:
 Langley Fld., Va.—Dale Leroy Anderson,

Ernest Haywood Beverly, Charles Weeseler Bickling, Jacob Jervall Brogger, William Lewis Curry, William Bell David, John Hitt Eakin,

Henry Clay Goldman, Bela Alan Harcos, George Wilson Hazlett, Edward Gerald Hillery, Joseph Frederick Hunker, Baskin Reid Lawrence, Jr., James Britt League, Jr.,

Clarence Kinney Longacre, Raleigh Hunter Macklin, Thomas Ewing Margrave, John Beverly Montgomery, Herbert Morgan, Jr.,

William Klahr McNow, Frank Claveloux Parker, jr., Preston Patton Pender, Norris Perry, Robert Alva Ping, William Mason

Reld, Arthur Harold Rogers, Chris Henry William Rueter, Robert Reed Stewart, Sam Philippe Triffy, Harold Ernest Watson, Edgar Milton Wittan, Earl Bernard Young, Joshua Thomas Winstead, jr.

Barksdale Fld., La.—Gwen Grover Atkinson, Francis Eastham Brenner, Willard Van Deman Brown, Wilbur Danner Camp, Arch

Graham Campbell, jr., James Ferguson, John Spencer Hardy, Clyde Charles Harris, Jr., Charles Duncan Jones, Ernest Wilbur Keating,

Herman Francis Lowery, Robert Kay Martin, Morris Pelham, Arman Peterson, Claude Edwin Putnam, jr., Whitnell Tompkins

Rison, Craven Clark Rogers, Robert Franklin Stirkland, Frederick John Sutterlin, Avelin Paul Tacon, jr., Herbert Madison West, Jr.

March Fld., Calif.—Henry Ovide Boredion, Clyde Box, Jean Rogers Byerly, Murray Alston

Bywater, Arthur Charles Carlson, jr., James Thomas Connolly, Marcus Fleming Cooper, Sven Harold Ecklund, John Mark

Ferris, Ben Ivan Funk, Francis Bernard Gallagher, Thomas Kerns Hampton, Robert Franklin Hardy, William Albert Hatcher,

jr., Conrad Joe Herlick, Edward William Ketcham, Kenneth Ray Kreps, Richard Frederick Lorenz, Patrick William McIntyre,

Irvine Alfred Rendle, Elbert David Reynolds, George Edward Schaetzle, Arthur William Schmitt, jr., Raymond Victor Schwanbeck,

Jess Anders Smith, James Linn Travis, Ansley Watson, Delmer Edward Wilson.

Mitchel Fld., N. Y.—Mayhue Delbert Blaine, William Grover Benn, James Oldham Ellis,

Paul Franklin Helmick, Harold Lewis Jones, Charles Emlen Marion, Francis Henry MacDuff, Peter Havens Remington, Jack Lincoln

Schoch, Robert Curtis Sexton, Francis Dodge Shoemaker, Richard William Simons.

Hamilton Fld., Calif.—Follett Bradley, jr., Junius Waldo Dennison, jr., James Rembert

DuBose, jr., Ted Sinclair Faulkner, Harry Willson Markey, John Howard Payne, Arthur Jenkins Pierce, Donald Ellis Ridings, Bernard

Adolf Schriever, William Reynolds Stark, Donald Root Strother, John Allen Way.

Selfridge Fld., Mich.—Allan Thomas Bennett, Robert Melville Caldwell, Ralph Sheldon Garman, Neel Earnest Kearby, Kenneth Ray

Martin, Howard Fish Nichols, Theodore Stanley Proxmire, jr., J. Francis Taylor, jr., Henry Garfield Thorne, jr., Boyd Davis Wagner, Don Louis Wilhelm, jr.

Kelly Fld., Tex.—Blaine Ballif Campbell, William Eades, Ben Allen Mason, jr., Roy

William Osborn, Leroy Alex Rainey, Audrin Rotha Walker, Robert Francis Worden.

Chanute Fld., Ill.—Howell Galen Crank, Robert William Ryder.

Bolling Fld., D. C.—John Harold Cheatwood, Marvin Christian Denker.

Rockwell Air Depot, Calif.—Maurice Edward Glaser, Thomas Scott Algert, Fourth

Transport Squadron, William Waring Miller, Fourth Transport Squadron.

Fairfield Air Depot, Ohio—Ewart Wilbur Hedlund, First Transport Squadron, Kenneth

Wilbur Lawver, First Transport Squadron.

Middletown Air Depot, Pa.—James John Roberts, jr., Second Transport Squadron,

Leonard Muir Rohrbough, Second Transport Squadron.

San Antonio Depot, Tex.—Edward George Kiehle, Third Transport Squadron, Leslie

Ethridge Martin, Third Transport Squadron.

Scott Fld., Ill.—James Bradford Baker, 15th Observation Squadron, Paul Wietzel Zehrung,

15th Observation Squadron.

Brooks Fld., Tex.—Charles Harold Stockdale, 22nd Observation Squadron, Ray Hamilton

Martin, 22nd Observation Squadron, Vernon Lake Stintzi, 22nd Observation Squadron.

Marshall Fld., Ft. Riley, Kans.—Harold Michael Keeffe, 1st Observation Squadron,

Elliott Hartley Reed, 1st Observation Squadron, Eugene Carl Woltz, 1st Observation

Squadron.

Moffett Fld., Calif.—Frederick Lawrence Moore, 82nd Observation Squadron, Karl

Lewis Polifka, 82nd Observation Squadron, Kermit Arthur Tyler, 82nd Observation

Squadron.

Ft. Knox, Ky.—Frederic Grenville Hulsh, 12th Observation Squadron.

Panama Canal Dept.—Harry Louis Donicht, Ladson Green Eskridge, jr., Alvin Roubal

Luedecke, Sam Maddux, jr., Franklin Kendall Paul, Calvin Ely Peeler, Morris Henry Shedd,

Hawaiian Dept.—Martin Ansel Bateman, Earl Eugene Bates, jr., Graeme Stewart Bond,

Irving Lewis Branch, George Sutton Brewer, James Carroll Cochran, Ryder Waldo Finn,

Francis Harry Matthews, Richard Powers Schumacher, Joseph Abbott Thomas, Herbert

Reed Volin, Lloyd Atwood Walker, jr., Roy Edward Warren.

Philippine Dept.—Edward Wilford Maschmeyer.

PROMOTIONS

Promotion of each of the following named officers with rank from Oct. 1, 1938, is announced:

To Colonel

Lt. Col. Willis Shippam, CAC.
 Lt. Col. Frank D. Appin, SC.

Lt. Col. Rollin L. Tilton (CAC), GSC.
 Lt. Col. Raymond E. Lee, FA (subject to examination).

Lt. Col. Louis B. Bender, SC.
 Lt. Col. Francis P. Hardaway, CAC.

Lt. Col. Frederic A. Price, CAC.
 Lt. Col. Edward P. Noyes, CAC.

Lt. Col. William D. Frazer, CAC.
 Lt. Col. George F. Moore, CAC.

Lt. Col. George L. Van Deusen, SC.
 Lt. Col. Cuthbert P. Stearns (Cav.), GSC.

Lt. Col. Courtney H. Hodges, Inf.
 Lt. Col. Rollo C. Ditto, CWS.

Lt. Col. Charles C. Reynolds, QMC.
 Lt. Col. Frederick M. Armstrong, Inf.

Lt. Col. Isaac J. Nichol (Inf.), IGD.
 Lt. Col. William P. Kelleher, Inf.

Lt. Col. Robert M. Milam, FA.
 Lt. Col. Herbert J. Wild, CE.

Lt. Col. Alvin Colburn, Inf.
 Lt. Col. Sheppard B. Philpot, Inf.

Lt. Col. Shields Warren, Inf.
 Lt. Col. Drury K. Mitchell, QMC.

To Lieutenant Colonel

Maj. Lloyd H. Cook, Inf.
 Maj. Kenneth McCarty, CAC.

Maj. Carl C. Terry, OD.
 Maj. Henry B. Parker, FA.

Maj. Edward A. Murphy, OD.
 Maj. Joseph W. Geer, Cav. (subject to examination).

Maj. Harold H. Ristine, FA.
 Maj. Charles T. Senay, Inf.

Maj. Egmont F. Koenig, Inf.
 Maj. Theodore W. Wrenn, FA.

Maj. Harold W. Rehm, OD.
 Maj. Peter K. Kelly, Inf.

Maj. Kramer Thomas, Cav.
 Maj. James R. Finley, Cav. (subject to examination).

Maj. Lawrence J. I. Barrett, Inf.

Maj. Clifford H. Tate, FA.

Maj. Dale D. Hinman, CAC.

Maj. Oscar W. Reynolds, Ch. C.

Maj. Oliver P. Nichols, AC (temp. Lt. Col. AC).

Maj. Willard S. Wadellon, Cav.

Maj. John M. Jenkins, jr., FA.

Maj. Frank L. Culin, jr. (Inf.), NGB.

Maj. Beverly H. Colner, Cav.

Maj. Albert D. Chipman, CAC.

Maj. Robert E. Turley, jr., CAC.

Maj. Ralph C. Smith, Inf.

Maj. William M. Goodman (CAC), GSC.

Maj. Arthur H. Truxes, Cav.

Maj. Gordon J. F. Heron, Cav.

Maj. Thomas S. Arms, Inf.

Maj. Archelous L. Hamblen (Inf.), GSC.

Maj. Paul W. Mapes, Inf.

(Continued on Next Page)

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Army Attrition Study—The study which has been underway for several months in the General Staff looking to a way of "revitalizing the promotion list," is now complete. While the report has not yet reached the Chief of Staff, and official confirmation of the completion of the study is not available, it is understood that a plan of age-in-grade forced attrition is proposed. Some weeks ago it was revealed that the G-1 section of the General Staff was ready to submit its findings on the "revitalization" study to the Chief of Staff, embodying age-in-grade retirement as a means of increasing attrition in the field grades. Later, however, it was indicated that the Chief of Staff did not look with favor on the plan or any of the others which had been suggested, and a restudy of the problem was initiated. Now it appears, G-1 is recommending a plan, either identical or along the same general lines, as its original proposal. They contend, it is said, that the alternative is some form of selection, up or out, to which there would be equally, if not more, objection than to the age-in-grade plan. There is little chance that the War Department will submit this or any other plan to Congress at the next session, and it may be that the problem of over crowding and over age in the field grades will be left to a new regime at the War Department. The problem will not come to a real crisis for another six years and it may be some time before the War Department will sponsor a cure. However, this does not mean that there will be no legislation considered in Congress next Winter. It may be that a committee of the Senate or House, perhaps stimulated by interested individuals in the Army, may call upon the Department to submit its studies on promotion reform.

While no information is available as to the nature of the G-1 recommendations on age-in-grade retirement, one plan which has been suggested and has been the subject of some comment is a flexible arrangement whereby officers would be assured of promotion after fixed periods of service for each grade. Ages would be fixed as the maximum for each grade, but officers would not retire automatically upon reaching them. Instead, every year it would be determined how many officers must be promoted to advance all those who have completed the stated number of years in grade and a like number of officers who are above the age limit would be placed on the retired list. There would be no selection, age being the sole factor. For example, if 56 were the age set for retirement of colonels and it should be decided that lieutenant colonels should spend six years in grade and twenty-five lieutenant colonels should complete six years service in grade in a certain year, then twenty-five vacancies must be made for them, and above normal attrition, which for example may be fifteen, then the ten oldest colonels must be retired, provided that they are older than 56.

Foreign Affairs—The inadequacy of democracies to deal with dictators, as demonstrated by the Czech surrender, is responsible for the financial dictatorship which the French Parliament has created at the instance of Premier Daladier, and the effort of Prime Minister Chamberlain to form a "Government of National Safety," which will include leaders of the Opposition Party, Anthony Eden and Winston Churchill. Combined with the plans for political and financial fronts is the decision to press rearmament. That decision, announced by the Prime Ministers of the two countries, and, in the case of England, reinforced by a former Prime Minister, Earl Baldwin, is based not only upon the present strength of Germany and Italy, particularly the former, but upon the increased strength which Hitler, as a result of his Czech policy, will have at his command. The rearmament contemplated covers not only materiel, but such matters as conscription, and compulsory labor camps, the design being to produce national unity. In his address to the House of Lords, Earl Baldwin went so far as to propose an industrial program similar to that which Germany has executed in which armament production will be primary, and all other industrial needs and trade secondary thereto. While the powers overwhelmingly granted by the French Chambre des Deputes and the French Senate will enable Daladier to take measures intended to enable the French Treasury to meet the financial drains, among which was an expenditure of 12.8 billion francs for mobilization, collateral with them will be further provision for the Air force of the Nation, also an important purpose of the British Government. It has been driven home to the two peoples that the preponderance of German air strength must be met and even exceeded. The distribution of gas masks, the construction of gas refuges, the digging of trenches in the public parks, the issuance of literature to educate families in methods of protection against air raids, etc., brought home to the individual, as well as to the Governments, the fear of personal destruction and chaos. Reinforced by memories of the slaughter of civilians by bombs in Spanish and Chinese cities, it unquestionably aroused the national sentiment for obedience to Hitler's will. But now that fear has eased, and a period of dangerous peace begun, the Governments and people realize that Fascist demands cannot be satisfied and quieted with concessions, that concessions are accepted as signs of weakness, and constitute stepping stones for further demands. Thus reports from Berlin tell of Hitler's purpose to require the Czech Government to pay huge "reparations" for "injustices" done to Sudeten Germans, reports from Warsaw of Polish purpose to obtain additional Czech territory than Teschen, and reports from Budapest of Hungary's purpose to press demands for the Czech lands occupied by people of her blood. Hitler's policy, which involves support of Poland and Hungary, and encouragement of Ruthenian and Slovakian dissatisfaction, is to destroy the state Masaryk founded, and to force its inhabitants to be a German satrapy. In other words, the Four Power "guarantee" of what Hitler had left of Czechoslovakia, and which Chamberlain and Daladier hailed as a triumph of the Munich negotiations, cannot be effective because of the conditions Der Fuehrer is bringing about. He even has gotten the scalp of President Benes, as he got that of Chancellor Schuschnigg, of Austria. These two leaders were driven along the same road to Gethsemane. Schuschnigg negotiated futilely with Hitler as did Benes. Schuschnigg was denounced by Hitler in language almost identical with that Hitler directed against Benes. Schuschnigg refused to fight as did Benes. And Schuschnigg and Benes both resigned and made farewell addresses to their people. Schuschnigg is in a German prison, and a like fate may be that of the Czech victim.

But Hitler has gained far more than his will in connection with Czechoslovakia. The barrier to German eastern ambitions, which Czechoslovakia was created to provide, is down, and the path is open to the Ukraine, the Balkans and the Black Sea. More man power and more industrial and mineral resources have been acquired. The iron ring forged by France around Germany, has been destroyed. The Collective

Front has been vanquished, and Hitler is being courted by the smaller states, which had made military alliances against his Reich. Russia, isolated, with prestige weakened by her deliberate exclusion from the Munich Conference, has served unofficial notice of the rupture of the French Alliance. She is no longer of concern to Japan, which, with less fear, can pursue her plan to create a Puppet Chinese Government, following the fall of Hankow, which is predicted to occur within a week or ten days. British Statesmen are proposing a close understanding with Germany, and at the same time soothing an alarmed France. Chamberlain and Daladier are utilizing the discordant Four Power arrangement to bring about European composition. Their first move is in connection with Spain. There are reports that the Iberian Peninsula is to be divided between the Madrid-Barcelona Government and the Franco Fascists. If so, British and French control of the Mediterranean will be menaced. American, as well as European policies must be recast. We have accepted Dictatorships into our fellowship, and must act accordingly. These are some of the results of Hitler's momentous achievements of the past week. It is surprising that in England and France there is increased doubt as to the effectiveness of democratic processes and Democratic Governments, and that measures are being taken, or are in contemplation, to augment their ability to meet by diplomacy and by force the bluff and blackmail which wins victories without war?

Far Eastern Military Situation—The Japanese drive on Hankow, now operating over terrain favorable to the defense, consists essentially of a movement in five separate columns. The one farthest north is now only twenty miles east of Sinyang, strategic city on the Pinghan Railroad, the only railroad north of Hankow operating under Chinese control. The second column, fifty miles south, is thirty miles north of Macheng, important town on the outer Hankow defenses. Macheng is seventy miles northeast of Hankow.

The third column, one hundred miles farther south, but only twenty miles north of the Yangtze River, has its head at Kwangtsi, ninety miles southeast of Hankow. The remaining two columns are operating on both banks of the Yangtze River and their heads are still over ninety miles from Hankow.

Only two of these columns appeared to have made any advance in the past week: the one farthest north having reached a point twenty miles from the Pinghan railroad, and the one farthest south having advanced several miles to the southwest and enlarged the area under Japanese control northwest of Lake Poyang.

New Air Chief Would Increase Base Forces—Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, new chief of the Air Corps, believes that the progress recently made in reorganizing tactical units in the Air Corps has served to emphasize the urgent need for more combat and maintenance crews. "The Air base forces," General Arnold said, "must be greatly increased and in some cases created in order to properly operate and care for the airplanes now being produced as the result of high pressure work on the part of the Materiel Division."

Speaking of materiel, the new chief asserted, "Until quite recently we have had marked superiority in airplanes, engines and accessories. That superiority is now definitely challenged by recent developments abroad. This means that our experimental development programs must be speeded up." General Arnold said that the Baker board strength of 2,320 airplanes is a very good figure as things stand now, but that he believes we should work hard to produce even faster planes, for the emphasis, he said, is now definitely on speed.

In taking over his new offices, General Arnold issued the following message to the Corps: "Today, as I am taking over duties and responsibilities as Chief of Air Corps, U. S. Army, I want my first official expression to be a tribute to my able predecessor, Major Oscar Westover, whose untimely loss has been a blow from which we shall not soon recover. His service as an enlisted man, as a cadet at West Point and as an officer through all the grades from Second Lieutenant to Major General is such as to command the sincere admiration and deep respect of every military man. His tremendous accomplishments during his too brief tour as Chief of Air Corps speak for themselves. They are a lasting monument to the long hours he spent in their execution. His honesty of purpose, complete sincerity, lasting loyalty, and steadfast attention to duty stand out as characteristics that we who are left may well use as a guide, a pattern and an inspiration. These qualities made him outstanding as a man, as an Army officer, and as Chief of Air Corps."

"The present period in the history of our Air Corps is a trying one for officers and enlisted men alike. Everyone must put forth a maximum effort to meet the herculean demands incident to our expansion program. The GHQ Air Force has performed an efficient and commendable task of reorganizing our tactical units and raising to a high level their state of training. This has but served to emphasize the urgent need for more combat and maintenance crews. The air base forces must be greatly increased and in some cases created in order to properly operate and care for the airplanes now being produced as the result of high pressure work on the part of the Materiel Division. This necessitates that our Training Center, the Tactical School and the Technical School work at accelerated efficiency, mayhap at longer hours, and increase their output without lowering their present high standards."

"Until quite recently we have had marked superiority in airplanes, engines and accessories. That superiority is now definitely challenged by recent developments abroad. This means that our experimental development programs must be speeded up."

"This increased effort all along the line is essential if we are to build up our tactical units and supply them equipment in accordance with the War Department program. We of the Air Corps must realize that these results can be obtained only if we have complete accord and thorough coordination of our efforts."

New Cooperative System for Relief Work—The New England hurricane brought into action for the first time the new system of cooperation between the Army and the American Red Cross, worked out following the Ohio and Mississippi disasters. It is in the form of a mutual agreement which places primary responsibility for disaster relief upon the local Red Cross Chapter. Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, in his address this week in Rhode Island to the Society of Mechanical Engineers, explained that under the new system when the municipal and state resources and those of the Red Cross prove inadequate to handle the situation the local representative is authorized to ask the Army for help. The appeal is made direct to the commanding general of the Corps Area who in turn is authorized, in his judgment, to put at the disposal of the Red Cross all supplies under his control and to ask for more if he deems necessary. The supplies are transferred by the Army to the Red Cross and the latter assumes full responsibility for their care and distribution.

Soldiers Attend School—When the night high schools and colleges opened in Greater Cincinnati they found more than fifty soldiers in attendance, as this many members of the garrison at Ft. Thomas, Ky., are seeking to further their educations this year. They will pursue courses of a varied nature, from completion of their high school educations to special training in some particular field or profession. Some who have had college training are to work toward their degrees, while others intend to take pre-medical training and still others intend to enroll in the YMCA Night Law School. The University of Cincinnati and Xavier University has its quota enrolled in classes in Business Administration, Engineering and Liberal Arts.

Col. Arthur R. Underwood, the Post Commander, has lent every encouragement to those men who desire to attend school and is providing transportation from Ft. Thomas to the schools and colleges and return.

Movement of Naval Vessels—The USS Boise, recently completed light cruiser, will sail from Norfolk on her shakedown cruise on Oct. 12. She will arrive at Monrovia, Liberia on Oct. 24, and will depart from Monrovia on Oct. 27, for Capetown, South Africa, where she will arrive on Nov. 6. She will leave Capetown on Nov. 14, to arrive at Norfolk on Dec. 5. The Boise is commanded by Capt. Benjamin V. McCandlish, and was placed in commission on Aug. 12, at Norfolk.

The Charleston, commanded by Comdr. Carleton F. Bryant, USN, has been employed as flagship of the Special Service Squadron, and sailed from Coco Solo Sept. 26, and after visiting Guantanamo arrived at the Navy Yard, Charleston, on Oct. 1 for overhaul. During her absence, the Erie, gunboat and sister ship of the Charleston, will serve as flagship of the Special Service Squadron.

The USS Badger, commanded by Lt. Comdr. W. E. Hennigar, and the USS Jacob Jones, commanded by Lt. Comdr. Arthur H. McCollum, have been ordered to relieve the destroyers Claxton and Manley in Squadron 40-T, operating in Mediterranean waters. The Badger and Jacob Jones, after completing their training cruises for Naval Reserves on Sept. 30, went to Norfolk for short overhaul. They will proceed during the latter part of October to Gibraltar to relieve the Claxton and Manley.

News Correspondents in War—The United States always has permitted its newspapers and correspondents more freedom in reporting military news than has any other of the nations. This has generally been conceded to be not only the upholding of our traditional policy of freedom of the press, but also has had an excellent effect on the populace, who know that their papers can be relied upon to give them all the news available, provided it does not reveal damaging information to the enemy. Maj. Gen. W. C. Sweeney, now commander of the Third Division and of Ft. Lewis, Wash., who was chief of the censorship division under Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, when the latter was chief of intelligence in France, believes that this policy will continue if we should become embroiled in another war.

Discussing the matter recently, General Sweeney is quoted as having said, "We never denied our American correspondents permission to go anywhere or see any action they wanted to see, because we considered the correspondents an important part of our army. The attitude of the foreign armies was different from ours; they had very few correspondents—the British allowed only five—with the armies. Halg refused to allow a correspondent to go anywhere without being accompanied by a staff officer and refused to permit the newspaper men to see activities that were normal to American correspondents to witness.

"In my opinion," he said referring to the future, "correspondents will still be able to go with troops to the battle fronts. I think that in any future situation which involves American military effort, it will be of tremendous advantage to have correspondents, both accredited and visiting with American forces in the field. If they as well as the censors understand what a tremendous support comes to the American people as well as to the military forces from adequate and proper publicity, there cannot help but be a definite benefit to the United States in its war efforts."

Corps of Engineers to make Surveys in Louisiana—Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, upon recommendation of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, has approved the surveys of the Boeuf River and Bayou Macon in Louisiana.

The preliminary examination of both localities was authorized by the Flood Control Act and reports were submitted by Lt. Col. Raymond G. Moses, District Engineer at Vicksburg, and Brig. Gen. Harley B. Ferguson, Division Engineer of the Lower Mississippi Valley Division.

At a public hearing on the Boeuf River, local interests expressed a desire for flood control by channel improvement and enlargement on Boeuf River and Bayou Lafourche.

Local interests at Bayou Macon desire flood control by clearing the stream of logs, drifts and bars. Local interests above Floyd desire closure of certain outlets, enlargement of the channel in restricted sections, and cutoffs.

The field investigations necessary for the preparation of survey reports in both instances have been assigned to Colonel Moses, District Engineer at Vicksburg, and will be undertaken without delay.

Coast and Geodetic Survey Locates Lost Buoy by Signals—When a ship locates her position by signals from a buoy, that is not news. When a buoy goes astray and is tracked down from signals it sends to the ship, that is news. Rear Admiral Leo Otis Colbert, Director of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, is responsible for the story. He reports that the Survey ship Lydonia, in command of Lt. Comdr. R. P. Eyman, USCGS, on returning to her working grounds off the New York coast recently, found one of her sono radio buoys nowhere in sight.

This buoy had been "planted" at a determined position, together with another similarly placed buoy, for use in fixing the positions of innumerable soundings made by the Lydonia in the course of her surveying operations far out of sight of land. This is done by throwing TNT bombs overboard at intervals, to explode under water while the soundings are taken, the sono radio buoys broadcasting return signals by radio to the ship on receiving these sound impulses from the bombs. As the speed of sound in sea-water is known, the distance of the ship from the buoys is determined by the time interval between the firing of the bomb and the receipt of the radio signal aboard ship.

Due to this fact, the ship was able to retrieve the buoy from these signals, for each time a bomb was thrown overboard from the Lydonia, that lost sono radio buoy broadcast its distance away from the ship. It had drifted some 25 miles.



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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 111)

office of Asst. Sec. of War, Wash., D. C., Nov. 8, to home, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19.
1st Lt. Donald Kimm Howard, Spec.-Res., to Pittsburgh Ordnance Dist., Pa., Nov. 7, to home, Turtle Creek, Pa., Nov. 20.
Capt. Paul Harding Brueckner, Ord.-Res., to Planning Branch, office of Asst. Sec. of War, Wash., D. C., Nov. 6, to home, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 19.

Following officers of Spec.-Res., to Planning Branch, office of Asst. Sec. of War, Wash., D. C., Nov. 6, to home, Nov. 19: Maj. Ralph Lemuel Hart, Capt. John Shaner Swanger.

1st Lt. John Phillips Cranwell, MI-Res., to office of Asst. C. of S., G-2, Wash., D. C., Oct. 17, to home, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 30.

2nd Lt. Robert Aura Smith, MI-Res., to office of Asst. C. of S., G-2, Wash., D. C., Oct. 23, to home, New York, N. Y., Nov. 5.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

2nd Lt. Charles Milton Fischer, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Frank Fisher Dinges, QM-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. John Allan Kindig, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Asa Boyd Luter, Ca-Res., to 1st Lt.
2nd Lt. Thomas James Matthews, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. George Cecil Thurman, QM-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. James Howard Weaver, Cav.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Arlen Everet McCarty, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Harry Davis Martin, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Norman Louis Callish, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Gilmore Vincent Minnis, to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Frank Newland Nightingale, to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. Saverio DiMeo, Engr.-Res., to Capt.
1st Lt. James William McManus, Jr., Med.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. Milton Zarchin, Engr.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Frederick Coolidge Johnson, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

Alaskan Defenses

(Continued from First Page)

miles west of the Hawaiian Islands and our closest point to Japan. There should be something at Nome and Wainwright and perhaps Point Barrow. Moreover, in a few years, I expect naval authorities will want to develop Dutch Harbor."

Senator Reynolds urged that better transportation be provided from the United States to Alaska. More steamers should be provided and freight rates reduced, he stated, and strongly endorsed the proposal to build a highway to Fairbanks. Referring to the objection to the project that it would be unduly costly and that air transport holds the future of Alaska, he said that the road could probably be built for 25 million dollars and that it could pay for itself. While aircraft would play an important part in the defense of the province, he continued, transportation of troops would be necessary to hold it against a major attack.

The North Carolina Senator said that he intended to introduce a bill next session calling on the State Department to establish the title of the United States to Wrangel Island. The island, now listed as Russian, was first claimed for the United States by the Jeannette Expedition in 1879, and we could establish our right to it, he said.

"I consider the matter very important," Senator Reynolds said, "It is on the line between Manila and New York and would play an important part in the defense of Alaska. Not only has it fine harbors and possible air bases, but it is said to be the breeding ground of the walrus and the polar bear."

Senator Reynolds went to Alaska on the Coast Guard Cutter Hamilton and then transferred to the Northland, visiting Dutch Harbor and many other points in the Aleutians.

In addition to the development of Alaska, Senator Reynolds had some interesting ideas for the strengthening of the defenses of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. He suggested that if Great Britain and France wanted the friendship of the United States, they could show it by transferring territory to us in settlement of their war debt, the former, Bermuda and Newfoundland and the latter, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon in the North Atlantic. These islands could be used as outlying air bases, he

said. Along the same line, he offered a suggestion that Mexico pay for the lands and oil concessions it confiscated by transferring Southern California to the United States, who in turn would settle with its other debtors.

General Moseley's Statement

The full text of the statement issued to the press September 30, 1938, by Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, USA, upon the occasion of his retirement from active service, and which brought a sharp retort from Secretary of War Woodring, follows:

Today marks the completion of my active career in Uncle Sam's Army—a career that, in the course of forty-three years, has taken me over the face of the globe, brought me in close contact with people in all walks of life and at times projected me into the midst of international quarrels. In the days of Aguinaldo, I started fights during the Philippine Insurrection, and during the last Mexican Revolution, 1929, I stopped one by walking between the lines of the fighting forces, finally bringing one of the armies home with me across the border into Texas.

I was an official observer of the French and German armies just prior to the outbreak of the World War—a war which kept me in France for over two years. At the conclusion of that conflict, I saw the Near Eastern problem at first hand as a member of a party that travelled through a country infested with bandits and thieves exactly as it was in the time of Christ.

But today, I wish to talk about the future rather than the past—to talk, as a private citizen, about the problems that you and I and every other loyal American must face and solve today and tomorrow. For if my forty-three years as an impersonal observer and student of domestic and world affairs qualifies me to estimate the current situation, not since the days of the Secession has the future of America hung by so narrow a thread. Have we not the character, courage and the foresight to put our house in order while the rest of the world is so balanced in its warlike operation that no foreign military strength is left free to threaten us?

This is not a cry from a military man for more soldiers and more ships of war, although our national defense must be kept adequate. Rather, it is an appeal for better men and women as integral parts of the nation itself. Our dangers are at home and in the home. The Republic of the United States, like the once omnipotent republic of ancient Rome, cannot be destroyed from without until weakened by decay within.

But the signs of that decay are already in evidence. The Roman citizen sold his freedom for government largess and a life of easy sloth. Today statisticians estimate that over twenty million people—approximately one-sixth of our total population—are getting government subsidy directly and indirectly. Is this a temporary expedient, gratefully accepted as such by the vast numbers receiving this bounty? Far from it. There is now a determined effort on foot to organize on a permanent basis those on relief with a view to demanding more. And the unfortunate attitude of some of our government officials is typified by the remarks of Mr. Aubrey Williams, deputy WPA Administrator, when he told this radical reliefers' organization, the Workers Alliance, that he thought the government subsidy was here to stay. In conclusion, he said, according to press reports, "I have got a conviction that the American people have tasted blood here. The men who stand for these sort of things are the men you are going to send to the elections."

Throughout the years that we have been increasing our relief rolls and enlarging the national debt—a debt that cannot be paid in your lifetime or mine—we have been passing laws and establishing measures intended to raise the standard of living by redistributing the wealth, while at the same time shortening the hours and restricting the output of the individual worker. We forget that wealth must be produced before it can be distributed. We cannot work less and produce more. A thirty hour week substituted for a forty hour week inevitably means a lowered standard of living and less real income for the worker except as the hourly work rate can be speeded up to make up the difference.

We have arrived at the dividing of the ways where all democracies of history have failed. The problem before us is just this—have we the character, the determination and the ability to solve our problems by the vote? Or must we accept the statement so often repeated that all theories of government which assume the majority of people virtuous, willing and anxious to act virtuously on every issue are purely Utopian? If the majority cannot be depended upon to act and vote virtuously on issues vital to our well-being; if we are simply to drift along the easiest way, then certainly American democracy is headed for destruction. The majority vote must make dictatorship clearly impossible if democracy is to stand in a world of dictators. For, make no mistake, the world drift is away

from democracy, away from individual freedom, away from individual responsibility, and America is caught in that drift. There is much encouragement, however, in the results of the September elections, where the integrity and the independence of the American voter has been shown.

We do not have to vote for a dictatorship to have one in America. The issue is not as clear cut as that. We have merely to vote increased government responsibility for our individual lives, increased government authority over our daily habits, and the resultant federal paternalism will inevitably become dictatorship. For, when we make the government responsible for finding a living for all of us, that government must inevitably crack down on talk of the more abundant life and shift the emphasis to the enforced duty of the worker to produce as a patriotic act—to produce or be liquidated.

Dictators and dictatorships evolve unnoticed among the conditions that produce them. Thirty-four years ago a timid, agitated, unkempt Socialist crept into a Socialist meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland. He had fled Italy to escape military service he held repugnant. Who could foresee that the timid Socialist would develop into the ruthless Italian dictator who today arbitrarily orders the daily lives of all his compatriots? Or that this same Mussolini who sold himself to the British as a defender of world peace and domestic tranquility would later ally himself with the brigand nations who are today despoiling their weaker neighbors and would imbue his peaceful Italian compatriots with visions of a resurgent conquering Rome?

But in a democracy we can only improve our politics by improving the individual citizen. Stability of government rests upon his character and his integrity. Recently, the foreign minister of Turkey remarked of the British democracy, "No matter what happens, never will we be found in a camp opposing Britain. Britain may lose a battle but never a war. She has money, a navy, and character." What are the facts in America today? Crime, graft, disease and illiteracy are widespread, too often motivated by either the connivance or the wilful neglect on the part of public officials high and low. It is our great misfortune that in America our successful men of demonstrated ability can seldom be induced to run for political office. Too often our leaders in other fields take little interest in better government, not even taking the trouble to vote.

In addition to a lack of outstanding leadership, our government has recently suffered from an indigestible mass of untried theories and ideas upon which we have lavished the greatest peacetime appropriations in our nation's history. Many of these ideas are sound—as ideas. Some can ultimately be incorporated permanently into our system of government to its benefit and that of its citizens. But many costly experiments have been visionary—doomed to failure from the outset. Others appear to cloak a sinister ulterior motive behind a humanitarian front, and these are being eagerly pushed by the alien element in our midst. Not long ago a radical organization meeting within a stone's throw of the Statue of Liberty stated that it stood for the Constitution of the United States, but that it planned to modify that Constitution to conform to its own un-American doctrines.

If we are amazed at the changes that we see on every side we must bring ourselves to the realization that the present day voting American people are a new and strange mixture. We welcome the immigrant of the right sort, but the objection today is that so many come, not with the thought of becoming good Americans, but with the deliberate intention of replacing our system with their own un-American theories of government. Unfortunately, the expedient course politically seems to be to appeal to the weakest traits and to the un-American citizens rather than to those who would hold to those fine old basic principles which have made America outstanding in the history of the world.

In a democracy it is fundamental that every citizen have full confidence in the integrity and fair-minded impartiality of his government. The government must be fully entitled to that confidence and respect. But today in America we often see class marshalled against class and unfair preference is sometimes shown. For the first time in the history of the Army we have been compelled to give preference to the applicant of a certain definite class over and above his equally qualified fellow Americans. I do not want a return to horse and buggy days, but I would welcome a return to the principles enunciated by Newton D. Baker, who, when Secretary of War, wrote on this subject:

"The Government of the United States is the creature and representative of all the people of the United States. Its public institutions are for the use of the whole people; its operatives and employees must be freely drawn from those who are qualified by skill and character without reference to their membership in unofficial trade organizations, membership in which is voluntary, so far as the Government is concerned, and should not be made compulsory either by law or by exclusion from opportunity, which would have the effect of law."

In the Army we cherish ideals and insist upon standards of fair play that I would like to see followed by the nation as a whole. Could all the standards throughout the nation be as high as they are in the Army—standards of health, sanitation, discipline, loyalty and respect for authority—then we would be the strongest nation in the world; yes, the strongest known to history! Today, when doctrines subversive to American constitutional government are being preached and duly constituted civil authority is often openly flouted, the Army, with its unquestioned integrity and unhesitating obedience to lawful authority, stands firm as the one stable element in an unstable and shifting domestic scene. That Army will not fail unless it should be called upon to act in violation of all those wonderful traditions which have governed it in the past and made it what it is today. The Army of the United States, unlike certain other armies, will never march for any leader except one lawfully appointed and acting fully and lawfully in the interest of all citizens and holding high the Stars and Stripes forever.

Spying in United States

President Roosevelt was represented in news dispatches yesterday from Hyde Park as being quite concerned over the growing activities of foreign agents in this country, both the propagandists and the spies. The President said that he thought the situation could be handled better if a special agency were created to cope with it instead of continuing with the present system whereby agents from the Army, Navy, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Treasury Department, and State Department all have a hand in spy ferreting.

The President conferred at some length with New York's District Attorney Hardy who recently returned from Europe where he had gone in connection with the German spy case now being prosecuted in New York.

Orders Involving Travel

So much of Section II, Circular No. 46 as pertains to AR 35-4890, paragraph 1, Section I, Circular No. 76, and Section IV, Circular No. 84, War Department, 1937, are rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

Pending the printing of changes in AR 35-4890, June 8, 1936, paragraph 2 is changed as follows:

2. Who may issue.

c. Under the authority of the Secretary of War, in the exercise of his right to direct the movements of the Army, the following officers may issue orders involving travel:

(4) (a) The Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordnance, and the Chief of the Air Corps, respectively, when not involving permanent change of station, to be performed by officers of their respective arms or services or officers detailed in or assigned to duty with their respective arms or services when such officers are subject to their immediate orders, provided that the cost thereof is properly chargeable to funds at their disposal, as follows:

1. By the Chief of Engineers when such journeys are in connection with non-military work, or in connection with research, procurement and procurement planning, or construction work not under the control of corps area commanders.

2. By the Chief of Ordnance when such journeys are in connection with research, manufacture, procurement, and procurement planning of the Ordnance Department.

3. By the Chief of the Air Corps when such journeys are in connection with situations involving aircraft accidents, inspection of aircraft manufacture, research, procurement, procurement planning, and the ferrying of aircraft.

(b) The Quartermaster General, the Surgeon General, the Chief Signal Officer, the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, and the Chief of Coast Artillery, respectively, when not involving permanent change of station, to be performed by officers of their respective arms and services who are on procurement planning duty, when such officers are subject to their immediate orders and provided it is chargeable to their allotments for "Travel of the Army" for use in connection with procurement planning.

(c) The chiefs of arms or services specified in (a) and (b) above may delegate the authority to issue travel orders as vested in them to such of their subordinates as they may deem necessary.

Change subparagraphs (6) and (7) to (5) and (6), respectively.

"I have looked over the 75th Anniversary Number of the Army and Navy Journal and I want to congratulate you on it. It is a fine job," writes Senator Frederick Hale, of Maine.

Plan Reserve Pay Bill

Col. Stephen A. Park, jr., Inf.-Res., President of the Reserve Officers' Association, is scheduled to arrive in Washington today on the last leg of a 12,000-mile aerial tour of ROA Departments in the west and mid-west. While in Washington, Colonel Park will confer with members of the Association with regard to the legislative program that is to be submitted to the incoming Congress.

One of the main questions to be decided is the manner in which legislation to be submitted to Congress asking for inactive duty pay for Reserve Officers which was adopted into the legislative program of the ROA this summer shall be worded. Officials said this week that in order to clear the way for the passage of any measure authorizing the payment of inactive duty pay, the National Defense Act would have to be amended. The crux of the situation, as it now stands, is the decision as to whether the bill providing for the amendment and the one authorizing the payment of inactive duty pay shall be worded into one all-embodying measure, or whether the two measures shall be introduced separately. It is expected that the meeting in Washington will decide this issue.

Colonel Park's arrival in Washington will climax a trip that has taken him in the 26 days between Sept. 4 and Sept. 29, inclusive, to address 38 meetings in 22 cities in 19 departments. The general plan of his trip has been to meet with Department Councils and to address at least one general meeting in each state. He also called on several corps area commanders, commanders of reserve areas and instructors on duty with the organized reserves as well as state and civic officials in the states and cities in which he stopped.

On Sept. 19, he represented the Reserve Officers' Association at the opening of the American Legion Convention at Los Angeles.

Following his Washington conference, he will visit ROA and regular Army activities in the 3rd, 2nd and 1st Corps Areas respectively. Colonel Park left Milwaukee on Sept. 4, and arrived in Des Moines on Sept. 5, where he met with the Department Council and held a general meeting. On Sept. 6, he visited Omaha, Neb., where he was a guest of Lt. Col. Oscar E. Engler, ORC, USA, at a luncheon attended by Maj. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, USA, Commanding General of the Seventh Corps Area. On Sept. 7, Colonel Park visited Ft. Omaha, and held a conference with Col. John F. Franklin, Inf., USA, Chief of Staff of the Seventh Corps Area. Visiting Minneapolis on Sept. 8, Colonel Park attended a Department Council meeting. On Sept. 9, he visited Bismarck, N. D., and on the 10th he went to Huron, S. D. From there he went to Pierre, S. D., Valentine, Neb., and Orin, Wyo. on Sept. 11. On the 12th he arrived in Casper, Wyo., from where he travelled to Billings and Missoula, Mont., arriving in the latter two places on the 13th.

On Sept. 14, he flew to Seattle, Wash., and on the next day travelled to Ft. Lewis for a conference with Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Merrill. On the 16th, Colonel Park flew to San Francisco to confer with Maj. Gen. Albert J. Bowley, Commanding the Ninth Corps Area. On Sept. 17 and 18, Colonel Park held meetings in the Ninth Corps Area. He represented the Reserve Officers' Association at the American Legion Convention on Sept. 19, and attended a luncheon in honor of Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson. On Sept. 20, Colonel Park flew to Phoenix, Ariz., and on the next day continued on to Boulder City and Las Vegas, Nev. On Sept. 22 he was in Salt Lake City, Utah, from where he flew to Denver, Col. Albuquerque, N. M., was the next stop, from where he proceeded to Oklahoma City, arriving on Sept. 25. Starting eastward, he stopped at Kansas City, Mo., on the 27th, St. Louis, Mo., on the 28th, and Chicago on the 29th. At each stop, he contacted reserve groups and Department Councils, as well as Regular Army personnel.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

JAGD Reserve

The War Department announced this week that:

1. No appointments will be made in any grade in the Judge Advocate General's Department Reserve unless a vacancy exists. These instructions do not require discharge of any Reserve officer now appointed and the excess existing in certain corps areas is authorized until reduced by normal attrition.

2. All applicants for extension courses leading to appointment in the Judge Advocate General's Department Reserve will be advised of the suspension of appointments in that section, if suspended; and that the satisfactory completion of such courses constitutes no guarantee of appointment but that, on the contrary, the prospects of vacancies in that section are remote.

National Guard Officers Retire

Maj. Gen. Edward M. Stayton, Commanding General, 35th Division, National Guard, was retired for age Sept. 4 after a career of long and meritorious service to his state and nation.

General Stayton enlisted in the Missouri National Guard as a private in Company "F," 3rd Missouri Infantry, Feb. 9, 1891. He was commissioned a Major of Field Artillery, March 7, 1915, and was transferred to the Engineer Corps, Aug. 20, 1917. He was drafted into Federal Service Aug. 5, 1917, and was commissioned a lieutenant colonel, Aug. 4, 1918. General Stayton served overseas from May 2, 1918 to April 20, 1919 with the 110th Engineers (C), having engaged in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offenses. He was honorably discharged from Federal Service May 3, 1919, upon the demobilization of his organization. He was commissioned a colonel, 3rd Engineers (C), May 27, 1920. He served as the Commanding Officer of the 110th Engineers (C), until Nov. 19, 1932.

General Stayton was appointed Commanding General, 70th Infantry Brigade, Missouri National Guard, Nov. 19, 1932. He was commissioned a major general of the line, and assigned as commanding general, 35th Division, National Guard, Jan. 13, 1938. He holds a degree from the University of Missouri and has an enviable record as an engineer in civil life.

Major Fred W. Manchester, Executive Officer of the Missouri National Guard, retired from the National Guard on Sept. 15, 1938, and was appointed a colonel on the retired list by the Governor of Missouri. In a special order announcing his retirement, it was noted that "Colonel Manchester has served his State and Nation with a marked fidelity, and is held in high esteem by the entire Missouri National Guard."

He entered the Guard as a private in April, 1896, and served as a corporal and a sergeant through the Spanish-American War with the 2nd Missouri Volunteer Infantry. During the World War, he served overseas with the 110th Trench Mortar Battery of the 35th Division as a Captain, and participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offenses.

He was honorably discharged from the Federal Service on Oct. 28, 1919. He was commissioned a major in the Adjutant General's Department in 1920, and a lieutenant colonel in 1922. Colonel Manchester was detailed to the Army War College, G-1 Course, in 1924. He was transferred to Brigade Headquarters of the Missouri National Guard as Brigade Adjutant with the rank of major in 1925, and served in that capacity until his retirement.

Commands Nat. Guard Regiment

Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Inf., USA, was presented with a commission as a colonel in the New York National Guard September 11 by Governor Lehman, following a review of the 369th Infantry, of Harlem, which Colonel Davis now commands. The 369th Infantry had an excellent war record. It was organized in April, 1917, as the 15th New York Infantry, but on its arrival in France it was designated as the 369th. It served with the French virtually throughout the war and after the Armistice became a part of the French Army of Occupation.

USMA Appointments for Guard

The following letter from the Adjutant General of the Army relative to the examination, selection and appointment of enlisted men of the National Guard as cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., has been sent to the governors of the various states:

My dear Governor:

The regulations for the selection of enlisted men of the National Guard for appointment to the United States Military Academy provide that the candidates shall be apportioned among the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia according to the enlisted strength of their respective National Guard organizations. Candidates from the States and Territories will be selected by the respective Governors thereof from successful competitors in a preliminary examination of a scope and nature similar to the regular examination for entrance to the Military Academy to be instituted and conducted by the Governors and to be held between Aug. 1 and Nov. 15 of each year. Under the statute authorizing these appointments the Governors are restricted in their choice of candidates to enlisted men of the National Guard who conform to the requirements mentioned.

To be eligible for an appointment from the National Guard an applicant must be an enlisted man in an active or inactive status of a federally recognized unit and must on the date of admission, July 1, 1939, be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two years, not less than five feet four inches in height and have served as an enlisted man in an active status in the National Guard not less than one year. The age and service requirements are statutory and cannot be waived or modified, but it is not essential that the service be continuous, so that former service in the Guard may be counted in determining an applicant's eligibility. Similarly, service with a National Guard organization prior to its recognition by the Federal Government may be considered, the date of enlistment of the soldier governing and not that of the recognition of the unit. The requirements for admission to the Military Academy are fully set forth in the inclosed pamphlet, a supply of which is being sent to you under separate cover for distribution to those concerned.

The candidates so selected will be authorized by the War Department to report for the regular entrance examination which is scheduled to be held beginning on March 7, 1939, and the appointments available on July 1, 1939, will be awarded to the qualified candidates in the order of merit established at that examination which is competitive among all National Guard candidates. In view of the competitive feature involved, failure for any cause to report for examination at the time and place designated will vacate the appointment.

You are, therefore, requested to select, in accordance with the foregoing, four candidates from among the enlisted men of the National Guard of your State and to designate them for the entrance examination mentioned, using therefor the inclosed blank forms. These cadetships being awarded as a result of competition, alternates cannot be considered. There is no limitation to the number who may compete in the preliminary examination, and it is suggested that this matter be widely advertised throughout the National Guard organizations of your State, so that every enlisted man who is eligible as to age and length of service may be afforded this great opportunity.

In the past, some States have failed to take advantage of the opportunity to designate candidates, while other States have designated their full quotas and are constantly asking for the privilege of making more appointments. As a result, it has been decided to require that designations shall be made promptly following the November preliminary examinations, and in no case later than Dec. 15, 1938. When sending in your designations it is requested that you inform the Department as to the number of other desirable candidates, if any, you may have available. The allotments of those States which allow the opportunity to lapse through failure to fill their quotas by Dec. 15, 1938, will be given to other States.

Very respectfully,
E. S. ADAMS, Major General,
The Adjutant General.

Inactive Status Training

Regarding inactive status training, Organized Reserves, the War Department recently announced:

Reference is made to paragraph 1, letter AG 062.12 ORC (1-5-38) Res. C, dated March 7, 1938, like subject. It is desired that, upon request of the officer having assignment jurisdiction, corps areas conduct the inactive status flying training of Reserve officers in the Arm and Service Assignment Group who hold military aeronautical ratings. Such training as is presently conducted by corps areas will be continued without request.

Reserve Officer Promoted

Lt. Col. David A. Smith, QM-Res., USA, of Salt Lake City, president of the Canadian Mission of the Church of Latter Day Saints, last week was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Quartermaster Reserve Corps of the Army.

Colonel Smith, who was active in recruiting work during the World War was administered the oath of his new rank by Capt. Edward P. Passallague, USA, adjutant of the Third Reserve Area. Col. Owen R. Meredith, USA, chief of staff of the Third Reserve Area, pinned the eagles denoting his new rank upon Colonel Smith's epaulets.

U.S.N.R. Promotion Rulings

The Navy Department this week announced that:

In view of the numerous questions which require decision before convening boards for the selection of officers in the grades of rear admiral, captain and commander, authorized by the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, and in order that the more pressing task of writing the new Naval Reserve Regulations may be completed at the earliest practical date, the convening of boards for the selection of such officers will be deferred until about December 1, 1938.

Further announcement as to the date, and those eligible to be considered for selection, will be made later in order that such officers may bring their records up to date.

The Navy Department also made the following statement in regard to Naval Reserve Officers reports which are required to be submitted to the Naval Examining Board.

An officer's records are a vital part of his examination and the Naval Examining Board is within its legal rights in disqualifying an officer whose record is incomplete. Officers should therefore take appropriate steps to have their records complete.

The Bureau is criticized from time to time for delays in notifying officers as to the results of examinations for promotion or transfer.

Such delays are not usually the fault of the Bureau, but of the officer himself, or his Commanding Officer. The most frequent causes of delay are:

- (a) Fitness Report covering period of active duty or training duty not received.
- (b) Annual Fitness Report (N. Nav. 137) for last fiscal year not received.
- (c) Annual Fitness Report, N. Nav. 137, for period from beginning of fiscal year to date of examination not received.
- (d) Reports referred to in (a), (b), and (c) received, but incomplete in one or more respects.
- (e) Copies of orders covering training duty not received.
- (f) Report of physical examination not received.

Under the most favorable circumstances, that is, where the records are complete, the average length of time in which an officer can expect to learn the results of his examination is two months from the date of completion.

The Bureau hopes to improve the system of handling examinations of officers so as to reduce this average time. In order to effect this reduction, the cooperation of the Commandants of Naval Districts and all officers concerned is essential to insure that all required fitness reports, complete in all details, have been forwarded to the Bureau.

Naval Reserve Promotions

The Navy Department announced this week that the below named Naval Reserve officers have been issued commissions for promotion to the ranks indicated:

Lt. Comdr. Homer A. Beal
Lt. Comdr. John H. Clark
Lt. Comdr. Brian J. Ducey
Lt. Comdr. Walter E. Lees
Lt. Comdr. Charles J. McBride
Lt. Comdr. Percy W. Ralston
Lt. Comdr. Howard W. Schaffer
Lt. Comdr. Samuel W. Stinemetz
Lt. Comdr. Knuty C. Stubbs
Lt. Comdr. Charles V. O. Terwilliger
Lt. Comdr. James G. Williamson
Lt. Bruce G. Dennis
Lt. Nathan C. Norcross
Lt. (jg) Irvin E. Dickinson
Lt. (jg) Robert B. Ely
Lt. (jg) Daniel A. Green
Lt. (jg) Edwin J. Quinby
Lt. (jg) William J. Rooke
Lt. (jg) Jesse G. Rowe
Lt. (jg) Robert J. Schoettler
Lt. (jg) Walter E. Sellman
Lt. (jg) Robert D. Stimpson
Lt. (jg) Robert D. Wilson

Personals

Maj. and Mrs. Edward Joseph Rehmann, Inf., USA, departed from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., last Saturday for a month's leave of absence, when they will visit friends in Ft. Benning, Ga., and Ft. Belvoir, Va., before going to Richmond, Va., where Major Rehmann will be on duty November first, with the Virginia National Guard.

Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. Charles Bradford Farwell, USN, have announced the birth of a daughter, Georgia, on Oct. 5, at the Naval Hospital, New York City. The child is the granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. Neal B. Farwell (SC), USN, and of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Richardson, of Pittman, N. J.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph Cabot Holliday, Inf., are at home to service friends in the Commandant's Quarters on the Campus of The Citadel, Military College of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.

Colonel Holliday, who has been Professor of Military Science and Tactics at The Citadel for more than two years, was made Commandant of Cadets on September first.

The director and members of the faculty of the Army Industrial College and their wives gave a reception Oct. 6 from 5:30 to 7 o'clock at the Army-Navy Country Club for the students in the new class at the college and their wives. Lt. Col. Francis H. Miles, Jr., the new director of the college, and Mrs. Miles received the guests, assisted by Lt. Col. J. H. Burns, executive assistant to the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Louis Johnson, and Mrs. Burns; Col. and Mrs. J. W. N. Schulz and Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. K. Rutherford, as well as members of the faculty and their wives.

The party was by way of introducing the officers and their wives who recently have become members of the present class at the Industrial College, and an orchestra played for dancing during the afternoon.

Maj. Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, USA-Ret., commander of the 37th Division during the World War and former Chief of Infantry, has been critically ill for the past month in a hospital at Pasadena, Calif. He suffered a heart attack early in September and later was stricken with pneumonia.

Mrs. Kerrick, wife of Col. Harrison S. Kerrick, USA-Ret., has returned to their apartment, 1724 East 50th Street, Chicago, Ill., after an absence of seven months, five months of which were spent in the Army and Navy Hospital, at Hot Springs, Ark., as a patient, recovering from a fractured vertebrae.

Weddings and Engagements

Mrs. James Lee Royals of Meridian, Miss., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Mary Frances, to 1st Lt. Charles Harold Gingles, MC, USA. Miss Royals is the niece of Maj. and Mrs. Walter Clifton Royals, MC, USA, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and also of Maj. Edgar D. Craft, USA-Ret., of Los Angeles, Calif. She is a graduate of Sophie Newcomb College, New Orleans, La. Lieutenant Gingles is the son of the late Doctor and Mrs. Charles Otis Gingles of Murray, Ky., and is at present on duty as a student at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Sima, MC, USA, have announced the marriage of their daughter, the former Miss Edith Marie Sima, to Mr. Roger Pariseau, son of Maj. George Pariseau, USA-Ret., which took place at St. James' Church, in Baltimore, Md., on August 26.

Mr. and Mrs. Pariseau are living in Baltimore.

Miss Frances Isabel Mayes, daughter of Mrs. James J. Mayes, of Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y., and the late Colonel Mayes, JAGD, USA, was married Saturday, Sept. 17, at 8:30 in the evening to Mr. Traver Law Berry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Titus Berry, of Chatham, N.

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

J., in the Ft. Washington Presbyterian Church. The bride was given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Lt. Col. Archibald King, JAGD, USA, with Mrs. John H. Trieber as matron of honor and Margaret King as flower girl.

Mr. Fred Hitchings was best man with Mr. Albert E. Case and Mr. Donald C. Erwin, brother-in-law of the bridegroom as ushers.

A reception took place in the Church House.

The bride, a graduate of the University of Texas, is a member of Alpha Phi. Mr. Berry is a Syracuse University graduate and a member of Psi Epsilon. He is a descendant of Jonathan Law, a Colonial Governor of Connecticut.

The couple will live at 4582 Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, New York, N. Y.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank Cadle Mahin, Inf., of Ft. Snelling, Minnesota announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Celeste to 2nd Lt. Lawrence E. Laurion, CE, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Laurion of Northampton, Mass.

Miss Mahin, the grand-daughter of Col. Abner Pickering, USA-Ret., is a graduate of the School of Nursing of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Lt. Laurion graduated from the Military Academy with the class of 1936 and is now stationed in Pittsburgh, Pa. in the office of the District Engineer.

The wedding will take place April 15 at West Point.

Mrs. Dorothy R. Ellis, of Scarsdale, N. Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marcia Elizabeth Ellis, to Ensign Lewis O. Davis, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Davis, of Middletown, Conn.

Miss Marjorie Jane Rehmann, daughter of Major and Mrs. Edward Joseph Rehmann, Inf., USA, and 2nd Lieutenant Emmette Young Burton, Jr., FA, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emmette Young Burton, were married at the Post Chapel, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 29.

The organist played a program of arias from operas, and as the Lohengrin wedding procession was intoned, the ushers proceeded to the Chancel. They were Lieutenants Merton K. Heimstead, Carl Baehr, Jr., Stanley Connely, Elwyn D. Kirsten, Robert S. Kennedy and Walter Gleye. They were followed by the two bridesmaids, Miss Lillian Burton, sister of the groom and Miss Betty Loynachan of Evanston, Ill. Their gowns were of soft taffeta, of the new Spanish rutilin shade, made with very full skirts, fitted bodices, a square neckline and short puffed sleeves. They wore doll hats, trimmed with feathers, and carried arm bouquets of chrysanthemums of rutilin shade and white, tied with long streamers of the same tones. Mrs. Richards M. Bristol was the matron of honor, and wore a gown fashioned similarly to that of the bridesmaids, of deep dahlia taffeta, a doll hat of the same shade, and carried a bouquet of deep dahlia and white chrysanthemums.

The bride was escorted to the chancel by her father, and her wedding gown was of bride's white satin, a fitted bodice, full skirt and finger tip sleeves. The long white tulle veil had a shorter veil over her face, and she wore a coronet of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of white roses, tied with streamers of white satin ribbon, with lilies of the valley pendant.

The bridegroom was attended by Lieutenant Perry Eubank as best man, and the Rev. Doctor Paulsen of the Chaplain Reserve Corps, read the ring ceremony of the Episcopal Church.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the Officers' Club. Guests from Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Lake Forest, Ill., Chicago and Evanston, Ill., were present, and among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Emmette Young Burton, Miss Lillian and Miss Anne Burton, sisters of the groom,



MISS JEAN HOLDERNESS

Whose parents, Col. and Mrs. Arthur W. Holderness, Cav., USA, have announced her engagement to Mr. Charles Russell Bates, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bates, of Bloomington, Ill.

Mr. Samuel Burton, his brother, all from Mexico, Missouri; Captain and Mrs. James Longstreet Whelchel of Ft. Belvoir, Va., and Mrs. James Shepherd, of Asbury Park, N. J., the latter aunts of the bride and her cousin, Miss Doris Donovan of Pine Grove, Ky.

After a wedding trip, Lieutenant and Mrs. Burton will return to Ft. Sheridan for station, where Lieutenant Burton is assigned to the Third Field Artillery. Lieutenant Burton is a member of the West Point class of 1937.

On Oct. 6, at a party given in their quarters at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., on the occasion of her 20th birthday, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph L. Cudlipp, MC, USA, announced the engagement of their daughter Shirley Grace Cudlipp, to 1st Lt. Winlaw A. Priebe, DC, USA, son of Mrs. P. C. Hohl of Detroit, Mich.

Miss Mary Sinclair Gannon, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Sinclair Gannon, USN, became the bride of Mr. Otto Lang, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alfred Lang of Salzburg, Austria, at a ceremony held at the Commandant's quarters, San Diego, Calif., Oct. 1.

The bride wore a princess model gown of silver lamé with long train, and a handsome veil which had been presented to her mother by Admiral Gannon on their tenth wedding anniversary. She carried a long sheaf bouquet of all-white flowers.

Mrs. Hilyer F. Gearing, the bride's sister, was matron of honor. Mrs. Grafton Blair Campbell was the only other attendant. Lt. Comdr. Gearing served as best man.

After return from their wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Lang will make their home principally at Washington, Oregon and California winter lodges.

Miss Jeanne Holloway, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William Sands Holloway, USN, and Lt. (Jg) Joseph C. McGoughran, son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. McGoughran of New York, were married at noon in Sacred Heart church in Coronado, Calif., Oct. 1, at a military service, performed by Father John Ruden. The bride wore a heavy ivory satin gown, with V neck and a girdle of seed pearls. Her veil was of ivory tulle, finger tip length and the bouquet was a shower of white orchids and lilies of the valley on a silver prayer book.

Miss Betty Holloway, sister of the bride, attended her as maid of honor. The bride was graduated from Dominican convent, San Rafael and University of California. Lt. McGoughran graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of '33.

Women's Organizations

(News of activities for insertion in this column should be addressed to the Woman's Club Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut Ave., Northwest, Washington, D. C.)

Washington, D. C.—Members of the Army and Navy Chapter, D. A. R. are arranging a card party, for the benefit of the educational work of the Chapter and charity donations. It is to be held in the Shoreham Hotel Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 2 P. M. Miss Frances M. Webster is in charge of the reservations and tickets.

Mrs. George Harrison, widow of Colonel Harrison, is the Regent; Mrs. John Homer, wife of Colonel Homer, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Frank Clark, wife of Colonel Clark, Treasurer; Mrs. John E. Hunt, wife of Colonel Hunt, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Hubert E. Paddock, wife of Commander Paddock, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. George M. Grimes, widow of Colonel Grimes, Chaplain; Mrs. George McIver, wife of General McIver, Registrar; Mrs. George Newgarden, wife of Colonel Newgarden, Historian.

Mrs. William Wrightson is in charge of the cake and candy table, assisted by Mrs. Ralph Wortley, Mrs. Ralph Griswold, Mrs. Godwin Ordway, Mrs. Oscar Leidel, Mrs. Lynn Edwards, Mrs. J. E. Hunt, and Miss Alleen Wrightson. At the "White Elephant" and fancy work table Mrs. Hubert E. Paddock will preside, assisted by Mrs. William H. Carter, Mrs. Roy Morris and Miss Mildred Paddock. Donations will be gladly received by Mrs. Paddock at 211B, The Westchester.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt heads the list of Patronesses. Among others are Mrs. Woodring, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Malin Craig, wife of the Chief of Staff; Mrs. Walter Baker, wife of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service; Mrs. G. A. Lynch, wife of the Chief of Infantry; Mrs. Thomas Holcombe, wife of Major General Holcombe, Commandant of Marine Corps; Mrs. George Harrison, Mrs. W. E. Pearson, Mrs. George Grimes, Mrs. C. W. Kutz, Mrs. E. K. Webster, Mrs. J. W. Morse, Mrs. David Rumbough, Mrs. C. G. Mortimer and many other members of the Chapter, and friends of the Chapter members.

Baltimore — The Baltimore Chapter, D. N. S. A. held its first meeting of the season on Saturday, October 1, when Miss Elizabeth Hoisington entertained with a luncheon at her home in Roland Park. A business meeting followed. Those present were: Mrs. Frank E. Davis, Misses Maude Anderson, Dorothy Blue-mel, Judy Cole, Dorothy Dierking, Eugenie Harris, Mary Jo Hoisington, Betty Rarey, Anna Watrous, Carolyn Wiecezorek and Inez Wiecezorek.

Annapolis, Md.—The first meeting of the Naval Academy Women's Club was held Monday, Oct. 3, at Carvel Hall, with Mrs. Elwood Tillson presiding. Mrs. Wilson Brown, Mrs. Milo Draemel, Mrs. Bryson Bruce and Mrs. Edgar L. Woods served tea. Assisting were: Mrs. Edward Young, Mrs. R. G. Tobin, Mrs. Victor Barringer, Mrs. Charles Erick, Mrs. James Weller, Mrs. Harry Ferguson, Mrs. W. F. Fitzgerald and Mrs. J. S. Champlin.

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 6, 1938

Mrs. Mallin Craig, wife of the Chief of Staff, held a meeting with the wives of the Army division heads last Friday at her quarters at Fort Myer, Va., to discuss their participation in charitable and civic functions. Mrs. Craig spoke of Red Cross work, and participation in the annual roll call, and announced the meeting each Friday morning at District Red Cross headquarters for the making of surgical dressings and garments. Among other subjects discussed at the meeting were the Army Relief Society, the Army and Navy League and its annual rummage sale, which takes place each Spring, the Army Memorial Aid, and the service drive for maintenance of the National Symphony Orchestra.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John K. Herr attended the Piping Rock Horse Show at Long Island, N. Y., last week, where General Herr acted as a judge. During the show they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Gibson at Lands End, in Locust Valley, L. I. They later made a visit to General Herr's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ryman Herr, at Stone, Henge, N. J.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert W. Strong, (Cav.), GSC, USA, have as guest Mrs. Edwin A. Bethel, of Chattanooga, Tenn. Mrs. Bethel is here to enter her young daughter Ade in a school near Baltimore.

Mrs. Charles E. Courtney, wife of Rear Admiral Courtney, USN, closed her country place at Sayville, L. I., N. Y., last week, and returned here to open her house for the Winter. Admiral Courtney has joined her here after making an inspection tour of radio stations of the West Coast.

Mrs. Johnston, wife of the late Maj. Gen. William H. Johnston, has returned here from New England, and has taken an apartment for the Winter.

Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hines, jr., Cav., USA, are visiting at the cottage of Captain Hines' parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John L. Hines, USA-Ret., at White Sulphur Springs, Va. They are expected back this week.

Comdr. and Mrs. William Malloy, USN, have as house guest Mrs. Malloy's mother, Mrs. Shanks, wife of Maj. Gen. David C. Shanks, USA-Ret. She is to spend a few days this week with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cobbs, in Roanoke, Va., before spending a longer visit with Comdr. and Mrs. Malloy. Mrs. Shanks will join General Shanks, at the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., where he is recuperating from an illness. They will leave from there for their home in California.

Miss Rosemary Newman, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Richard D. Newman, (Cav.), NGB, USA, spent last week-end at Annapolis, attending the Navy-Virginia Military Institute game and the hop at the Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

October 4, 1938

Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Brown, entertained at a luncheon before the Navy-V. M. I. football game on Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. Amon Bronson have returned to Annapolis and have taken a house at Wardour for the winter. Their son, Lt. Ward Bronson, who is attached to the Post Graduate School, will spend the winter with them.

Capt. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns gave a luncheon before the football game on Saturday in honor of Captain Karns' brother and sister-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. George M. Karns, of Buffalo, N. Y. On Wednesday Mrs. Karns entertained at a tea for Midshipmen and their girls in honor of Miss Jerry Bartlett, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Owen Bartlett and Miss Helen Brashears, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. George Brashears.

Admiral Richard H. Jackson, of Washington, is spending a week as the guest of Capt. Marion Robinson at his quarters on Porter Road.

Lt. and Mrs. John H. Griffen, who have been spending the summer with Lieut. Griffen's parents, Commodore and Mrs. T. D. Griffen on Hanover St., have taken a house in Beverly Hills, Va. Mr. Ted Griffen returned home this week after spending the summer in the Adirondacks.

Lt. Milton D. Fairchild, of the Naval Academy, spoke last week before the Baltimore Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Lieut. Fairchild gave a most interesting and informative address on the history of the Naval Academy, emphasizing the life and services of Admiral Franklin Buchanan, organizer and first Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

October 6, 1938

The outstanding event at the Military Academy this week is the annual Army-Columbia football game which will be played in Michie Stadium Saturday afternoon. This game has drawn many visitors to the post, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Brooke, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., who will be the guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton.

Col. Meade Wildrick and his daughter, Miss Bell Wildrick, of New York, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Church M. Matthews, Mr.

and Mrs. John Birmingham, of New York, are also guests of the Matthews.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herman Beukema will have as their week-end guests Col. and Mrs. Sherburne Whipple, of Washington.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Louis E. Hibbs have visiting them this week-end Mrs. Hibbs' brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. Willard Hayes, of Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Townsley, of Madison Barracks, N. Y., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas M. Watlington, Jr.

Guests over the week-end of Capt. and Mrs. John M. Weikert include Lt. Col. and Mrs. Arthur B. McDaniel, of Washington; Capt. and Mrs. Lyman P. Whitten, of Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio; Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Hicks, also of Wright Field and Capt. and Mrs. Charles Myers, of Staten Island, N. Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick J. Brown have as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Emil J. Peterson, of Boston.

Guests early this week of Capt. and Mrs. John S. Roosa were Mrs. Maude Mason Raynsford and Lt. Col. Leonard T. Gerow, both of Washington.

FT. BRAGG, N. C.

October 4, 1938

War Department orders have been issued assigning 2nd Lt. John D. Torrey, Jr., FA, to the 36th FA at Fort Bragg. He will report for duty here upon completion of his present tour of service in the Hawaiian Department.

There will be a regular communication of the Fort Bragg Masonic Lodge tonight at 7:30 P.M. The District Deputy Grand Master will pay his official visit. All Master Masons are invited.

Maj. Fenton G. Epling, CAC, will visit the post for the purpose of furnishing lectures and attending conferences regarding anti-aircraft artillery. His home station is Maxwell Field, Ala.

Lt. Col. A. G. Strong, CAC, and Maj. J. H. Rustemeyer, Inf., arrived here yesterday. They are on the staff of the First Army Commander, with station at Boston, Mass. They will observe the coming exercises.

Civilian observers of the anti-aircraft-Air Corps Exercises, who are now staying at the Coast Artillery Camp, include: Mr. Wiley Wright, of the Department of Commerce; Mr. W. W. Jarrell and Mrs. G. A. Wiggs, of the Civil Aeronautics Association; Mr. E. E. Bomar, of the Associated Press, and Mr. Max Carpenning, of the Chicago Tribune.

Miss E. L. Hopkins, Army Nurse Corps, and Miss Hazel Melvin, Civilian Conservation Corps Nurse, reported for duty at this post yesterday. They will be located at the station hospital.

Capt. Charles H. Burnett, Inf.-Res., and Lt. James W. Bender, QM-Res., will be here tomorrow for temporary duty in connection with the organization of the anti-aircraft warning net to be established in Eastern North Carolina. Captain Burnett is from Bolling Springs, N. C., and Lieut. Bender is from Winston-Salem.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

October 3, 1938

Rear Adm. and Mrs. William S. Pye presided at a dinner aboard the USS Dobbin on Thursday. Their guests were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Louis McCarty Little, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John H. Russell, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John C. Beaumont, Rear Adm. Walton R. Sexton, Mrs. Agnes Connor, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James J. Meade, Comdr. and Mrs. Winslow Chambers, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Harold R. Holcomb, Capt. and Mrs. William J. Zalesky.

Honoring Senator David A. Walsh, of Massachusetts, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James J. Meade entertained sixty friends at cocktails in the gardens of their Marine Base quarters on Tuesday.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John Beaumont are relieved to have had word of the safety of their daughter, Mrs. John Alexander and Mr. Alexander in London, after some tense moments in Shanghai, where he is British Consul. Mrs. Alexander, who visited Gen. and Mrs. Beaumont here last spring, expects to return with Mr. Alexander to China.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Louis McC. Little laid covers for ten in their Marine Base quarters for a smart dinner party on Saturday. Gen. and Mrs. Little entertained fifty guests, who are attending a newspaper men's convention in Coronado, at tea on Saturday, following a review at the Marine base.

San Diegans are enjoying the visits of Rear Adm. Ben Moreell (CEC) Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Rear Adm. Albert T. Church, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, who are on a tour of inspection.

Mrs. Hayne D. Boyden, wife of Major Boyden, USMC, is returning to her Coronado home in the middle of this week from a trip, accompanied by her sister, Miss Mildred Townsend, to the home of her parents in Manoula, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. Peter P. Schrider, USMC, were luncheon hosts on Wednesday, for Lt. and Mrs. Sidney Williamson, USMC-Ret., who are visiting here from their fox farm at Big Bear, Calif.

FT. LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

October 4, 1938

The annual reception for officers of the 1938-1939 class of the "C. & G. S. C." and their ladies was given by the commandant officers and ladies of the "C. & G. S. C." Friday evening, September 30, 1938, at the Service Club.

Those in the receiving line were: Lt. Richard Harrison, ADC; Brig. Gen. C. M. Bundel, Commandant of the School and Mrs. Bundel; Col. K. B. Edmunds, the Assistant Commandant and Mrs. Edmunds; Col. J. W. Lang, Director of the Regular Class and Mrs. Lang; Col. C. I. Crockett, Director of the Special Class and Extension Courses and Mrs. Crockett; Col. D. W. Harmon, the Surgeon and Mrs. Harmon; Lt. Col. F. Gilbeath, Executive Officer and Secretary and Mrs. Gilbeath; Lt. Col. W. Youngs, Commanding Officer of the 10th Cavalry and Mrs. Youngs; Lt. Col. T. F. Taylor, Commanding Officer of the 3rd Bat., 17th Infantry and Mrs. Taylor; Maj. G. M. Peabody, Adjutant General and Mrs. Peabody and Mrs. Richard Harrison. The permanent personnel of the garrison was also in the receiving line.

Dancing followed the reception. The Girl Scouts of Ft. Leavenworth had their annual rally for the enrolling of new scouts and brownies at the Scout House. Punch was served on the lawn to the girls and their mothers by Mrs. Paul Davison and Mrs. Homer Brown.

Brig. Gen. Charles M. Bundel made the opening address to the Woman's Club at Pope Hall, September 28, 1938. Tea was served after the address to approximately 400 ladies.

The officers and ladies of the Field Artillery had a supper party, October 1, 1938 at the Hunt Lodge.

September 29, a parade ceremony was held in honor of 1st Sgt. Harry Meyers, of "J" Company, 17th Inf., who retired September 30, 1938, after thirty years of service. The parade was conducted entirely by non-commissioned officers. Members of the garrison and friends of Sergeant Meyers were invited.

The Ladies Golf Luncheon was held on September 27th at the Officers' Club. Col. C. F. Williams discussed many interesting subjects to the golfers, Mrs. W. N. Todd, Jr., in charge of the Ladies Golf, also gave a little talk.

Brig. Gen. C. N. Bundel addressed the first P-T. A. meeting of the year, which was held at the Officers' Club October 3, 1938. Mrs. T. F. Taylor, the P-T. A. President, introduced General Bundel.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

September 25, 1938

Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Fries have been the incentive for much entertaining while on a visit in Los Angeles, where the general came to attend the national convention of the American Legion. Mrs. Fries was honored yesterday at a reception given in her St. Andrews Place home, Los Angeles, by Mrs. W. W. Stillson. Among guests were National and State officers of the D. A. R. of which Mrs. Fries is an active member in Washington, D. C.

Col. and Mrs. William R. Gruber, en route from Georgia to Hawaii for the Army officer's new post, were honored at a large dinner party in the Montecito Country Club given by Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Barnard of Santa Barbara. They were house guests of Col. and Mrs. Henry Bull.

Lt. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, USA-Ret., second living Army commander in charge in France during the World War, will be honor guest and speaker of the Beloved Vagabonds Thursday evening at Army-Navy Club. He will be introduced by Brig. Gen. Alva J. Niles of Tulsa, Okla., and Long Beach, who is entertaining, with Mrs. Niles, Lieutenant General Bullard and Mrs. Bullard at Villa Riviera while they are in Long Beach. Capt. Willis W. Bradley, jr., USN, will speak on "Czechoslovakia, What Next?"

Maj. Henry F. Schroeder, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Schroeder have invited seventy-five guests today to an outdoor barbecue and housewarming in their new home, 5267 Vista Street. Among guests will be Col. Austin A. Parker, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Parker, who came from San Francisco and are house guests for a few days in the new home; Maj. Clay Platt, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Platt of Los Angeles, week ending with their hosts, and others from Laguna Beach, Whittier and Long Beach.

Thousands of Legionnaires boarded fleet warships Friday and witnessed the spectacular air review arranged in their honor. This review also drew many service set hostesses to the Army-Navy Club on the bluff in Long Beach, entertaining many at luncheon on the club terrace; Mrs. Francis A. L. Vossley, wife of Captain Vossley; Mrs. Thomas J. Ryan, wife of Lieutenant Commander Ryan of USS Pennsylvania, and Mrs. L. H. Frost, wife of Lieutenant Frost of USS Northampton, and Mrs. Robert H. Ellis, wife of Lieutenant Ellis, who were hostesses at a party for Miss Cynthia Olmstead.

Just returned to Villa Riviera from the Summer in San Francisco, Seattle and Portland, Captain and Mrs. Vossley, greeted officers of the Northampton and their ladies at

a jolly cocktail party Wednesday in Oceanic Room of the Villa, with sixty guests calling between 5 and 7 o'clock.

Capt. Paul H. Bastedo, commanding USS Quincy, and Mrs. Bastedo were complimented at a cocktail party Thursday in the Army-Navy Club, sponsored by ship's officers and their wives with eighty in attendance.

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD.

October 3, 1938

The first dance of the Season was held Sept. 23 at the Officers' Club. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. C. G. Mettler, Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. S. Hatcher, Maj. and Mrs. J. L. Annan.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Keith F. Adamson entertained the officers of the Post and their wives at their Second Annual Race Meet at the Officers' Club on Sept. 30. Following a Buffet Supper the guests spent the evening in the Ball Room where clever races were run off in a scene of excitement and enthusiasm similar to gatherings at the nearby Havre de Grace Track.

Mrs. F. R. Young entertained at tea at the Officers' Club on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. J. A. Barclay.

Under the leadership of Capt. David J. Crawford Jr., an organization to be known as the Aberdeen Proving Ground Dramatic Club has been formed. The purpose of the Club will be the establishment of facilities and organization for the production of standard three act dramas, and the production of these dramas. It proposes also to sponsor experimental writing and production of one act plays, skits and other forms of shorter entertainment decided by its membership.

Tuesday evening a large group of officers and their families met for the first weekly bowling at the Ordnance Company Barracks.

FORT BRAGG, N. C.

October 1, 1938

Lt. and Mrs. Charles A. Piddock returned from leave yesterday and spent the night at the quarters of Lt. and Mrs. Paul Clark. They plan to occupy quarters No. 7 on the post.

A motor convoy with five officers and eighty enlisted men with twenty-two vehicles arrived at Fort Bragg to install the ground establishments of the Eighth Pursuit Group. Weather permitting, the concentration at Fort Bragg of air elements of the Eighth Pursuit Group and the Twenty-seventh Pursuit Group will be completed by the end of today.

Capt. Wiley T. Moore, and Technical Sergeant Ernest R. Beseler, both of the Ordnance Department, are expected to arrive at Fort Bragg Oct. 3 in connection with the Air Corps concentration at this post. Their home station is Langley Field, Va.

Lt. Col. William T. Weissinger, MC, has received orders relieving him from assignment and duty at Fort Bragg and detailing him for duty with the Organized Reserves in Atlanta. These will take effect Nov. 15.

The Post Chapel Choir, under the direction of Grace W. Stritzinger, will make its first appearance at the regular morning worship service in the Post Chapel tomorrow. The selection will be Gounad's "Praise Ye The Father."

Major and Mrs. Orville M. Moore left Fort Bragg today enroute to their new home in Pittsburgh where he will be on duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Their address will be: The Fairfax, 4614 Fifth Avenue.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

October 1, 1938

Col. C. A. Mitchell, AGD, who was Post Adjutant and Adjutant General of the First Cavalry Division from 1927-31, returned to resume his former duties at Fort Bliss. Mrs. Mitchell, their daughters Clarence and Joan, and son Clarence A. II, arrived with Colonel Mitchell. Since leaving Fort Bliss, Colonel Mitchell served in the Philippine Department until 1934 and comes here from the War Department in Washington. He succeeds Lt. Col. Livingston Watrous who was recently transferred to Fort Hamilton, New York.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert W. Daniels arrived at Fort Bliss the 28th and are stopping temporarily at the Post Officers' Club. Colonel Daniels who comes to Fort Bliss from Frankfurt Arsenal for duty as Post and Division Ordnance Officer, replacing Maj. W. J. Henry who was transferred to the Philippine Department.

Maj. and Mrs. Howard W. Turner have arrived on the Post from Norman, Oklahoma. Major Turner has been assigned to the 82d Field Artillery.

Maj. Paul C. Gripper, Sig C, from the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, is a guest at the Post Officers' Club.

Capt. Charles S. Miller has reported at the Post and has been assigned to the Seventh Cavalry. He comes from the Army War College, Washington.

Capt. George A. Zeller, Ordnance Department, has been relieved from duty at Fort (Continued on Next Page)

Posts and Stations

FORT BLISS, TEX.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Bliss. He goes to the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Maj. and Mrs. J. C. Short from Fort Clark, Tex., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. V. D. Mudge. Major Short is a member of the Fifth Cavalry Polo Team.

Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Doyle from Fort Clark are house guests of Maj. and Mrs. R. T. Maddocks.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Nutter, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Byers, and Lt. and Mrs. R. E. Nelson, all from Fort Clark, are here for the Division Polo Tournament.

At a recent meeting of the permanently organized Southwestern International Polo Association, Col. H. D. Chamberlain was elected one of the vice-presidents of that body.

This week ended the preliminary polo competition which was a tune-up for the First Cavalry Division and Southwestern International Polo Tournaments, both of which open Sunday, Oct. 2. In the Division Tournament, the Seventh Cavalry meets the Eighth Cavalry and Special Troops clash with the 82d Field Artillery. The Southwestern Open finds El Valle meeting the Freebooters and the Fifth Cavalry against Juarez.

NORFOLK, VA.

September 29, 1938

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Albert J. Desautels entertained at an informal late supper recently at their home on Nansemond Street, Portsmouth. Their guests numbered about fifty.

Lt. and Mrs. Justus R. Armstrong were hosts last week at a cocktail party at their home on Baldwin Place. The guests numbered one-hundred and fifty.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Frank Hardeman Brumby were guests of honor Wednesday at a cocktail party given by Lt. and Mrs. T. Carroll Parker at their quarters at the Naval Base.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Brumby were also guests of honor this week at a farewell reception given by the Commissioned Officers' Mess at the Naval Base. The affair was occasioned by the retirement of Adm. Brumby from active service.

In the receiving line were Rear Adm. and

Mrs. Brumby, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert H. Michael, Capt. and Mrs. P. N. L. Bellinger, Capt. and Mrs. Trevor W. Leutze, and Capt. and Mrs. Cornelius H. Mack.

Ten and coffee were poured by Mrs. Alfred W. Johnson, Mrs. Manly H. Simons, Mrs. P. A. Warner, and Mrs. Lawrence Treadwell. Punch was served by a group of Junior Officers' wives.

Those invited included all Navy and Marine officers and their families stationed at the Fifth Naval District, as well as those on visiting Naval vessels.

The naval affairs committee of the Norfolk Association of Commerce sponsored a testimonial luncheon Tuesday at the Monticello Hotel in honor of Rear Adm. Brumby, commandant of the Fifth Naval District, who retired September 30th, and Mrs. Brumby.

Over four hundred persons attended the luncheon, and the principal address was made by Charles L. Kaufman, Norfolk attorney.

Admiral Brumby announced some time ago that he would make Norfolk his permanent home when he retired from active naval service.

Navy Prospective Retirements

Voluntary, after 30 years' service.

Chf. Carp. Otto Meobins, Jan. 1, 1939.

Lt. Comdr. Clyde Lovelace, Jan. 1, 1939.

Chf. Bosn. George M. Coryell, Jan. 1, 1939.

Comdr. Robert W. Clark, (SC), Jan. 1, 1939.

Chf. Elec. Michael Burke, Jan. 1, 1939.

Chf. Pharm. Marion A. Banker, Jan. 1, 1939.

Chf. Carp. George A. Sipser, Jan. 1, 1939.

Chf. Mach. John Heep, Jan. 1, 1939.

Chf. Bosn. William E. Benson, Feb. 1, 1939.

Lt. Comdr. A. B. Holman, March 1, 1939.

Lt. Comdr. Harrison W. McGrath, (SC), May 1, 1939.

After 20 years' commissioned service.

Lt. Charles H. Gordon, Jan. 1, 1939.

Lt. Comdr. Franz O. Willenbacher, Jan. 1, 1939.

Age Retirements

Rear Adm. Cluverius Watt, Jan. 1, 1939.

Rear Adm. David R. Potter, (SC), Jan. 1, 1939.

Lt. Comdr. Irving E. Stowe, Jan. 1, 1939.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

Industry Aids the Army

Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson addressing the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Oct. 6 at East Providence, R. I., emphasized the part industry plays in preparing the nation for defense.

"To conduct a modern war successfully," Colonel Johnson said, "a nation must have a program not only for the raising, organizing and training of its manpower but also for their supply and equipment. For the latter purpose, the Army arsenals and depots are wholly inadequate. If we were to equip, for instance, all of the Army arsenals with the best of modern machinery and to staff them to their full capacity, they would be unable to produce more than ten per cent of the requirements of the Army in time of war. The function of the arsenals is rightly that of experimental laboratories rather than munitions factories.

"For the other ninety per cent of our munitions needs in an emergency, we must turn to civilian production. The Army definitely came to that conclusion shortly after the World War and as soon as industry learned that fact, its leaders volunteered to cooperate."

Continuing, the assistant secretary said:

To determine the capacity and the ability of American industry to produce the necessary munitions in time of war, the Army decided to make a complete survey of all of our principal plants and factories. Wherever our officials went, they met with industrial co-operation. Our officers inspected more than twenty thousand plants. Owners, managers, foremen and engineers helped us at every step. Where information was meager or inadequate, many of the factories assigned their own officials, on their own time and with their own money, to do the research work necessary to assist the Army in the survey of their establishments. One organization, to my knowledge, has just spent more than twenty-five thousand dollars in the last three months in conducting such a survey of its own and

in preparing its own plant for possible use by the government in an emergency.

In the discussions between the production engineers and the Army officers, questions involving industrial and business secrets often arose but information was never denied. Our representatives have appreciated the confidence placed in them by industry and I am proud to say the trust has never been violated.

As a result of these surveys, we feel that with proper education industry can carry a major war load and take care of our civilian as well as our military needs in time of emergency. As a result of these studies, we have earmarked ten thousand plants for war production. We have informed their managers and their proprietors as to the tasks to be imposed upon them in the event of war. All of them have expressed their ability to assume the task. All are eager to cooperate with the War Department in this important job. May I take this opportunity publicly to express the gratification of the War Department and my own for the splendid cooperative service that we have received from industry in the preparation of our mobilization program.

Not only in our surveys but in the improvement of our designs of technical munitions and in the standardization of component parts for mass production, industry materially has aided the Army. Specifications and drawings of the War Department submitted to manufacturing plants have often been returned with constructive criticism and valuable suggestions appended.

In the education of our own officers for procurement work in peace, and for planning industrial mobilization in war, industrial leaders have played an important role. To the Army Industrial College, where officers of the Army and the Navy are trained for these assignments, have come many leaders of industry to lecture, to discuss mutual problems and to give the students the advantage of their experiences. They have spared neither time nor effort in helping the services to get a broader and more comprehensive view of the problems of industry.

Never in the history of our country have industry and the Army better understood each other; and industry, I am frank to say, has come at least half way.

One of the most potent agencies in the co-ordination of military and industrial effort toward our mobilization program has been the professional societies, among which I am happy to number the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Your members, individually, as Reserve officers, as civilian technicians and as industrial executives, and your organization as a unit, have cooperated with the Army to the fullest extent. Your National Defense Division has freely given us its advice on many difficult technical matters, especially in reference to ordnance design. The War Department appreciates your many efforts. For my own part, I particularly value your mental attitude toward all engineering problems and I trust that more and more we of the Army will come around to your view on industrial engineering.

There is a tendency manifest among military designers of arms, ammunition and accessories to develop complicated machines not readily adaptable for mass production. Against such a trend, we must continually guard. We should strive to develop simple weapons, whose production would present little or no problems for industry. I realize that some degree of complexity in military weapons is inescapable but, frankly, I believe that there are too many complicated weapons in the Army.

I am inclined to the general view that what private industry can make should be the deciding factor of what the Army can use and what private industry makes best is exactly what the Army must use.

Wing Commander's Responsibility

Ft. Shafter, T. H.—Maj. Gen. Charles D. Herron, Department Commander, has issued a general order defining the responsibility of the Commander of the 18th Wing, Air Corps as follows:

1. The commander of the 18th Wing, Air Corps, is an intermediate commander between the department commander and all Air Corps posts, camps, stations, air depots and reservations in this department, except as prescribed below for Wheeler Field, in all matters pertaining to organization, personnel, morale, discipline, training, plans and projects, construction, tactical employment and technical supply and maintenance.

2. Wheeler Field and its garrison will be under the Commanding General Schofield Barracks, for disciplinary, recreational, supply (except Air Corps supply) and administrative purposes; otherwise Wheeler Field and its garrison will function directly under the commander of the 18th Wing.

3. The commander of the 18th Wing will perform the duties of the Air Officer, Hawaiian Department. The Headquarters, 18th Wing, Air Corps, will be the Department Air Office.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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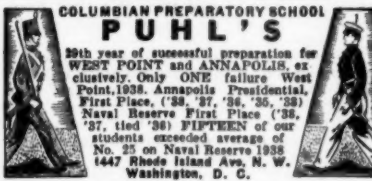
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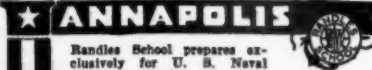
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Ship Movements, October

Tentative schedule of operations of Naval Forces for month of October.
U. S. FLEET

Adm. Claude C. Bloch, Commander-in-Chief.
New Mexico (flagship), San Pedro, Calif.
Pennsylvania, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

BATTLE FORCE

Adm. E. C. Kalbfus, Commander.
Maryland (flagship), West Virginia (flagship of Vice Adm. J. W. Greenleaf, Commander of Battleships), Arizona, Tennessee, Idaho, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nevada and Mississippi, San Pedro, Calif.

California, Oct. 1-12, Bremerton; Oct. 13-31, San Pedro.

Cruisers, Battle Force

Rear Adm. H. R. Stark, Commander.
Concord (flagship) and Trenton, Cincinnati, enroute to East Coast.

Cincinnati, San Pedro, Calif.
Milwaukee, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H. Memphis, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Aircraft, Battle Force

Vice Adm. E. J. King, Commander.
Saratoga and Ranger, San Pedro area.
Lexington, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.
Yorktown, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Minerforce, Battle Force

Rear Adm. W. L. Friedell, Commander.
Oglala, Preble, Tracy, Pruitt, Sicard, Quail, Lark, Tanager, and Whippoorwill, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Destroyers, Battle Force

Rear Adm. W. R. Sexton, Commander.
(Fleetilla Two)

Detroit (flagship), Melville, Altair, Selridge, McCormick, Broome, Simpson, Truxtun, Borie, Perry, Zane, Wasmuth, Trever, Southard, Chandler, Hovey, Long, Goff, Reuben James, Gridley, Dunlap, Fanning, Blue, Bagley, Henley, Craven, San Diego, Calif.
(Fleetilla One)

Rear Adm. W. S. Pre, Commander.
Raleigh, Moffett, Whitney, McDougal, Held, Tucker, Case, Clark, Cummings, Downes, Cassin, Conyngham and Winslow, San Diego, Calif.

Preston, Cushing, Perkins and Smith, Oct. 1-18, Pearl Harbor; Oct. 24-31, San Diego.

Phelps, Hull, Worden, Dewey, Macdonough and Balch, Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Aylwin, Dale, Monaghan, Farragut, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Porter, Drayton, Lamson, Mahan, Flusser, Oct. 1-25, Mare Island; Oct. 26-31, San Diego.

SCOUTING FORCE

Vice Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Commander.
Indianapolis (flagship), San Pedro, Calif.

Cruisers, Scouting Force

Rear Adm. G. J. Rowcliff, Commander.
Chester, Astoria, Northampton, Vincennes, Pensacola, Salt Lake City, Tusconoa, Quincy, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Houston, Portland and New Orleans, San Pedro, Calif.
Chicago, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.
Louisville, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Aircraft, Scouting Force

Rear Adm. C. A. Blakely, Commander.
Langley, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.
Wright, Lapwing, San Diego, Calif.
Avocet, Pelican and Swan, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Gannet and Thrush, Coco Solo, C. Z. Owl, Norfolk, Va.

TRAINING DETACHMENT

Rear Adm. A. W. Johnson, Commander.
New York, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Wyoming, Arkansas and Texas, Hampton Roads, Va.

Badger, Jacob Jones, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Hamilton, Newport, R. I.

Tillman, Boston, Mass.

Roper and Babbitt, New York, N. Y.

Schenck, Dickerson and Deatur, training Naval Reserves in Fifth Naval District.

SUBMARINE FORCE

Rear Adm. C. S. Freeman, Commander.
Richmond (flagship), Pickerel, Plunger, Pollock, Porpoise, Pike, Holland and Ortolan, San Diego, Calif.

Tarpon and Shark, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Argonaut, Widgeon, Dolphin, Narwhal, Nautilus, Seagull, Beaver, Keosauqua, S-18, S-21 to S-29, S-34, S-35, Litchfield, Dent, Waters, Talbot, Rathburne, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Mallard, S-42 to S-47, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Falcon, R-2, R-4, R-10, R-11, R-13, R-14, S-20, S-30, New London, Conn.

Seumes, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

BASE FORCE

Rear Adm. W. C. Watts, Commander.
Argonne (flagship), Antares, Vestal, Medusa, Relief, Vireo, Algornia, Kalma, Partridge, Rail, Robin, Tern, Utah, Sonoma, Kingfisher, Neches, Cuyana, Bridge, Brazos and Arctic, on San Pedro-San Diego area.

Lamberton, Boggs, Dorsey, Elliott, San Diego, Calif.

Kanawha, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Grohe and Pinola, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON

Rear Adm. J. W. Wilcox, Commander.
Charleston, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

Erie and Dallas, in Central American waters.

SQUADRON 40-T

Rear Adm. H. E. Lackey, Commander.
Omaha (flagship), Claxton and Manley in European waters.

Army Transport Sailings

St. Mihil—Arrives Charleston Oct. 8, leaves Oct. 8; arrives Panama Oct. 13, leaves Oct. 14; arrives San Francisco Oct. 24, leaves Nov. 1; arrives Honolulu Nov. 7, leaves Nov. 12; arrives San Francisco Nov. 19, leaves Nov. 20; arrives Panama Dec. 9, leaves Dec. 10; arrives Charleston Dec. 16, leaves Dec. 28; arrives Charleston Dec. 30, leaves Dec. 30; arrives Panama Jan. 4, leaves Jan. 6; arrives San Francisco Jan. 16, leaves Jan. 21; arrives Honolulu Jan. 27.

Chateau Thierry—Leaves New York Nov. 9; arrives Charleston Nov. 11, leaves Nov. 11; arrives San Juan Nov. 15, leaves Nov. 15; arrives Panama Nov. 18, leaves Nov. 23; arrives Charleston Nov. 28, leaves Nov. 28; arrives New York Nov. 30, leaves Dec. 21; arrives Charleston Dec. 23, leaves Dec. 23; arrives Panama Dec. 28, leaves Jan. 3; arrives New York Jan. 9.

Republic—Arrives San Francisco Oct. 13, leaves Oct. 18; arrives Panama Oct. 28, leaves Oct. 29; arrives New York Nov. 4, leaves Nov. 15; arrives Panama Nov. 21, leaves Nov. 23; arrives San Francisco Dec. 3, leaves Dec. 9; arrives Honolulu Dec. 16, leaves Dec. 21; arrives San Francisco Dec. 28, leaves Jan. 6; arrives Panama Jan. 16, leaves Jan. 16; arrives New York Jan. 24.

Grant—Leaves Honolulu Oct. 8; arrives Guam Oct. 18, leaves Oct. 18; arrives Manila Oct. 24, leaves Oct. 31; arrives Honolulu Nov. 14, leaves Nov. 15; arrives San Francisco Nov. 21.

Ludington—Arrives San Francisco Oct. 8, leaves Oct. 15; arrives Panama Oct. 29, leaves Nov. 1; arrives New York Nov. 9, leaves Nov. 26; arrives Panama Dec. 7, leaves Dec. 10; arrives San Francisco Dec. 23, leaves Jan. 2; arrives Honolulu Jan. 15, leaves Jan. 22.

Meigs—Arrives Honolulu Oct. 14, leaves Oct. 17; arrives Manila Nov. 5, leaves Nov. 14; arrives San Francisco Dec. 8, leaves Dec. 26; arrives Honolulu Nov. 5, leaves Nov. 14; arrives San Francisco Dec. 8, leaves Dec. 26; arrives Honolulu Jan. 8, leaves Jan. 10; arrives Manila Jan. 29.

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Hugo Frankenberger, wife of Commander Frankenberger, USN, died on Saturday, October 1 at her home at 1308 Emerson Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Private funeral services were held and interment was in Arlington National Cemetery on October 4.

She is survived by her husband and by Miss Janice Frankenberger and Midshipman Norbert Frankenberger.

Brig Gen. William Ennis, USA-Ret., the oldest graduate of the United States Military Academy, died at his home in Newport, R. I., on Sunday, Sept. 30.

General Ennis was born in Rhode Island, December 26, 1841, and entered the Military Academy on July 1, 1860, and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Artillery on June 13, 1864. During the Civil War he served with the Army of the Cumberland from August, 1864 to March, 1865. He was promoted through grades to that of Colonel on April 17, 1903, and was retired at his own request, after 40 years' service, with the rank of Brigadier General, on November 7, 1905. During the Spanish-American War he was in command of battalion Siege Artillery, 5th Army Corps at Dalquiri and Santiago, Cuba, from June, 1898 to July, 1898. He was on duty in Washington, D. C., in command of battery at Washington Barracks, from December 31, 1898 to March 18, 1899. From May, 1899 to September, same year, General Ennis was at Ft. Monroe, Va., and on recruiting duty at Harrisburg, Penna., from October, 1899 to January, 1900. He was at Ft. McHenry, Maryland, in command of Artillery District of Baltimore from July 5, 1901 to August 25, 1902, and was Assistant Adjutant-General, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., from August 27, 1902 until April 18, 1903. He served at other posts in the East until the date of his retirement.

General Ennis is survived by his widow, Mrs. Andrine Ennis, of 54 "K" Street, Newport, Rhode Island. A son, Col. William P. Ennis, is stationed with the 6th Field Artillery at Ft. Hoyle, Md., and a grandson, Capt. William P. Ennis, Jr., is with the 82nd Field Artillery at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

AMOROSO—Born at San Pedro Hospital, San Pedro, Calif., to Capt. and Mrs. Arnold D. Amoroso, CAC, USA, a son, Victor Churchill.

ANDERSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1938, to St. Sgt. and Mrs. Foster John Anderson, Army Band, USA, a daughter, Beverly Jean Anderson.

BAME—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Sept. 26, 1938, to Sgt. and Mrs. Ray Clemens Bame, Cav., USA, a son, Daniel Clemens Bame.

BARR—Born at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Norman Lee Barr (MC), USN, a son, Norman Lee Barr, Jr.

CLARK—Born at Family Hospital, Quantico, Va., Sept. 23, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. Saville Trice Clark, USMC, a daughter, Anne Cannon.

DENHAM—Born at Boston, Mass., Oct. 3, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. Walter S. Denham, USN, a daughter Ellen Arendale, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dunn, of Newport, R. I.

EATON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1938, to Tech. Sgt. and Mrs. George R. Eaton, QMC, USA, a son, David George Eaton.

FARWELL—Born at the Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1938, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Charles Bradford Farwell, USN, a daughter, Georgia, granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. Neal B. Farwell, (SC), USN, and of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Richardson of Pittman, N. J.

GARNETT—Born at Manila, P. I., Sept. 30, 1938, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Philip Weaver Garnett, USN, a daughter, Judith Reed Garnett, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Reed, of Washington, D. C., and of Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Garnett.

MELTON—Born at Station Hospital, Langley Field, Va., Oct. 2, 1938, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Harry R. Melton, Jr., AC, USA, a daughter, La Vonla Anne Melton, granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harry R. Melton, MC, USA, and of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith, of San Antonio, Tex.

NELSON—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., Sept. 23, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert V. Nelson, DC, USA, a son, Robert Thaddeus Nelson.

ODENWELLER—Born at Ft. Sherman, C. Z., Sept. 19, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles J. Odenweller, CA, USA, a son, Robert Paul Odenweller.

PEPPARD—Born at Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16, 1938, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Marcus Ramon Peppard, Jr., USN, a son, Marcus Ramon Peppard, III.

RUSSELL—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Sept. 2, 1938, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Baxter L. Russell, USN, a daughter, Helen Patricia.

SCHILL—Born at Coronado Hospital, Coronado, Calif., Sept. 9, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. Edwin W. Shell, USN, a daughter, Louise Ann.

STRODE—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Bragg, N. C., recently, to Capt. and Mrs. John T. B. Strode, MC, USA, a son.

WEBSTER—Born at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 3, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. Hugh P. Webster, USN, a son, Paul Frederick.

WELCH—Born at U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., Sept. 22, 1938, to Aviation Cadet and Mrs. Vivian Warren Welch, USN, a daughter, Suzanne Elizabeth, granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Calhoun, USN.

WHITING—Born at Coronado, Calif., Sept. 10, 1938, to Comdr. and Mrs. Francis E. M. Whiting, USN, a son.

WIGFALL—Born at Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 31, 1938, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. George Hollingsworth Wigfall, USN, a daughter Helen Milner, granddaughter of the late Comdr. Frederick W. Milner, USN.

Married

BELLEVILLE-FUQUA—Married at Paris, France, Oct. 1, 1938, Miss Jeannette Stafford Fuqua, daughter of Col. Stephen O. Fuqua, (Inf.), OD, USA, to Mr. Rupert Belleville, of London.

BURTON-REHMANN—Married at the Post Chapel, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 29, 1938, Miss Marjorie Jane Rehmann, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Edward Joseph Rehmann, Inf., USA, to 2nd Lt. Emmette Young Burton, Jr., FA, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emmette Young Burton.

FYFE-THOMAS—Married at the Navy Chapel, Bremerton, Wash., Sept. 26, 1938, Miss Mary Louise Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wade, Thomas, to Ens. John Kerr Fyfe, USN.

HUMPHRIES-SMITH—Married at the Ft. Meade Chapel, Ft. George G. Meade, Md., Oct. 1, 1938, Miss Madeleine De Land Smith, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Ross B. Smith, Inf., USA, to 2nd Lt. William Shepherd Humphries, Inf., USA.

LANG-GANNON—Married at San Diego, Calif., Oct. 1, 1938, Miss Mary Sinclair Gannon, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Sinclair Gannon, USN, to Mr. Otto Lang, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lang, of Salzburg, Austria.

McGOUGHAN-HOLLOWAY—Married in Sacred Heart Church, Coronado, Calif., Oct. 1, 1938, Miss Jeanne Holloway, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William Sands Holloway, USN, to Lt. (jg) Joseph G. McGoughan, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. McGoughan.

SCHREIN-CALVIN—Married at Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 5, 1938, Adel Calvin, to Mr. Reinhold Schrein, former USMA cadet.

VON KANN-FLINT—Married at Champaign, Ill., Sept. 30, 1938, Miss Sallie Emery Flint, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harry A. Flint, Cav., USA, to 2nd Lt. Clifton Ferdinand von Kann, FA, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred von Kann.

Died

ENNIS—Died at Newport, R. I., Sept. 30, 1938, Brig. Gen. William Ennis, USA-Ret., father of Col. William P. Ennis, FA, USA, grandfather of Capt. William P. Ennis, Jr., FA, USA.

ERICKSON—Died in an airplane crash, near Los Coronados Island, Fla., Sept. 30, 1938, Aviation Cadet Charles F. Erickson, USNR.

FAULHABER—Died at Ft. Bragg, N. C., Oct. 4, 1938, Capt. Malcolm Faulhaber, FA, USA.

FERGUSON—Died in Peiping, China, Oct. 6, 1938, Mrs. Mary Wilson Ferguson, wife of Dr. John C. Ferguson, mother of Mrs. John C. Beaumont, wife of Brigadier General Beaumont, USMC.

FRANKENBERGER—Died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1938, Mrs. Hugo Frankenberger, wife of Commander Frankenberger, USN, mother of Midshipman Norbert Frankenberger, and Miss Janice Frankenberger.

FRENCH—Died at Portland, Maine, Oct. 2, 1938, Mrs. Elizabeth Wye French, wife of Lt. Col. Avery J. French, CAC, USA.

GUY—Died at the New Cumberland General Depot, Oct. 1, 1938, Warrant Officer Victor F. Guy, USA.

HAUCK—Died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1938, Elizabeth M. Hauck, infant daughter of 1st Lt. Clarence J. Hauck, JAGD, USA.

KELLY—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1938, M. Sgt. Forest F. Kelly, AC, USA.

McCAULEY—Died at Spokane, Wash., Sept. 8, 1938, Col. Harry W. McCauley, USA-Ret.

MONTGOMERY—Died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 2, 1938, Mr. Frank T. Montgomery, former Sergeant of the Quartermaster Corps.

MORTON—Died at the University of Virginia, Sept. 23, 1938, Mrs. Dorothy Ashby Morton, wife of the Rev. William J. Morton, retired rector of Old Christ Church, Alexandria, Va., mother of Capt. Powhatan Moncure Morton, Cav., USA, 1st Lt. William J. Morton, Jr., USA-Ret., Dr. Charles Bruce Morton, Professor of Surgery, University of Virginia, and of Mrs. John Armistead Deming, and Mrs. Culvert Brent Morgan and niece of General Turner Ashby, commander of Cavalry under General "Stonewall" Jackson.

PYE—Died in an airplane crash, near Los Coronados Island, Fla., Sept. 30, 1938, Lt. William Satterlee Pye, Jr., USN, son of Rear Adm. and Mrs. William Satterlee Pye, USN.

SETTLE—Died at Tulsa, Okla., Sept. 26, 1938, Lt. Walker Andrew Settle, USN-Ret., father of Lt. (jg) Walker Andrew Settle, Jr., USN.

SJOBERG—Died at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 28, 1938, Bsn. Nils Sjoberg, USMC-Ret.

SMITH—Died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 5, 1938, Mrs. Margaretta Cameron MacVough Farrar Smith, wife of Capt. Stuart Farrar Smith, USN-Ret.

SPENCER—Died at St. Louis, Mo., recently, Eugene Jaccard Spencer, class of 1892, USMA.

WILLIAMS—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Oct. 5, 1938, Mrs. Maude Williams, wife of Staff Sgt. Virgilus Williams, USA.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

The European settlement has eased the business situation, and according to the American Federation of Labor, has "released the chief business brake upon recovery." The rebound of stock prices, the emergence of new automobile models, the effect of Government largesse through the WPA, the PWA, and the Federal Housing Administration, and a brisker demand for some raw materials, are pointed to as indications that the end of the business recession has been reached. In order to stimulate activity, a White House spokesman declared that bitterness between industry and the Government paralleled the bitterness which European statesmen sought to end at Munich, and suggested that a rapprochement similar to that which brought Europe back from the brink of war, is in order. Some critics of the Administration point out that it is hardly in keeping to make such an analogy since the European Democracies knuckled down to Hitler, and Czechoslovakia was dismembered. The White House spokesman supported his plea for harmony by arguing that business was in error in claiming that the tax burden is heavier than it was one, three or five years ago. As a matter of fact there has been an increase in the gross tax burden, as the record shows. Five years ago, the Federal Government received 3.115 billions in taxes, three years ago, 4.115 billions, and last year, 6.241 billions. Even these sums must be increased in order to enable the Government to meet expenditures, and the Treasury is preparing a new tax bill, which will be considered at the coming session of Congress. During the week, the President appealed to the AFL in annual convention to restore peace with the CIO, but that Organization gave a distinctly discouraging response. It is expected that the President will make a like appeal to the CIO, which is to meet in Constitutional Convention for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization. Probably President Lewis will refuse to make overtures to the AFL, as the latter is demanding. The Fact Finding Commission appointed by the President to investigate the Railroad situation, has heard a number of witnesses, both Railroad and Union, and will report within three weeks. If its report fails to bring peace in the rail industry, the President personally will intervene. Secretary Morgenthau has created a fund of gold to take care of expected withdrawals now that war has been averted in Europe. The French Financial Dictatorship just created was regarded as necessary because of the shaky condition of French finance. Premier Daladier has given assurances that he will not use his delegated powers, which were granted only until November 15, to establish exchange control, to proceed to any enforced conversion of rentes, or to present a budget not approved by the Parliament. Apparently, Daladier contemplates only revalorization of the gold stock of the Bank of France, but it is admitted that if business does not recover as a result of the shattering of the Communist influence, he may have to resort to the other powers confided to him. Our Treasury is watching with keen attention the moves Daladier will make, since its situation will be affected under the Tripartite Agreement, which worked so satisfactorily during the European crisis.

Soldier Decorated

Ft. Lewis, Wash.—Receiving a decoration for wounds received on the battlefields of France more than twenty years ago, Corporal William T. Rieppel, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, First Battalion, 9th Field Artillery, was decorated with the Purple Heart at a formation on the Main Parade Ground at Ft. Lewis at 8:15 A. M., Friday, Sept. 30. There, while the entire First Battalion of the 9th Field Artillery stands at attention in tribute, Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Merrill, commanding the 3rd Field Artillery Brigade, read the citation to the assembled troops, after which pinned the Purple Heart on Corporal Rieppel's breast.

American Legion's Defense Program

Following is the full text of the report of the National Defense Committee of the American Legion adopted by the convention at Los Angeles:

Army

"We recommend the following as our National Defense Program for the Army:

I. Personnel:

"(a) Regular Army. Increase from 12,700 commissioned and 165,000 enlisted to 15,000 commissioned and 180,000 enlisted to meet the needs of armament already legislated.

"Enlisted Reserve of Regular Army. The past Congress has authorized 75,000 and provided for a first increment. Attention is called to the fact that the original estimate was and remains 150,000 men in this important element. As enlisted Regular Army Reserve of 75,000 men only covers in part this critical deficiency in the plan for bringing the Regular Army to war strength promptly and efficiently.

"(b) National Guard. 205,000 officers and men are now legislated, but the objective is 210,000 enlisted men with proportionate officers.

"As this personnel represents the minimum requirement for the immediate mobilization and utilization of the available combat force in time of crisis, the Regular Army and National Guard should at once be given these increments 50% increase in number of officers attending service schools.

"(c) Organized Reserves. 14 days annual training for every combat reserve officer desiring it with a minimum training of 30,000 officers annually. In addition to the above 1000 air reserve officers should be placed on extended active duty with the regular Army by the next Army Bill, and 1000 young reserve officers should be trained annually and ten per cent of this amount commissioned in the Regular Army annually. 300 Reserve officers should attend the General and Special Service Schools.

"(d) R.O.T.C. To establish and maintain the 120,000 R.O. personnel 9000 graduate Reserve officers should be provided for annually. It is calculated that 18,000 enrollments in the advance course are necessary to obtain these 9000 Reserve officers. R.O.T.C. units should be established at all qualified institutions requesting such units and the government should make every effort to stimulate their output and retain the services of these graduates, such as a uniform allowance of \$100.00 to a Reserve officer at the time of his first tour of duty after receiving his commission.

"(e) A Citizens Military Training Camp with 50,000 youths training annually.

"(f) We recommend a study of the creation of an enlisted reserve of specialists in the Organized Reserve Corps in accordance with the provisions of the National Defense Act.

"(g) Continuance of National Matches.

II. Armament:

"(a) Coast Defense: Necessary improvement in our Coast Defense to insure protection of our coast and foreign possessions against attack with special attention to our coast cities.

"(b) Sufficient appropriations for continued modernization of arms and equipment with special attention to aircraft, antitank and anti-aircraft, to the increase and further development of mechanized and motorized equipment, not as a substitute for horse cavalry, but in addition thereto.

"(c) Combat munitions: Gradual accumulation in essential calibres to meet the needs of a balanced force of approximately 1,000,000 men in active operation until production can supply reasonable needs.

"III. Higher Tactical Training: The present system should be continued.

"IV. Pay: Readjustment should be made in pay and allowances of Army personnel to remove inequalities in comparison with other Services and improve the situation of certain classes of Army personnel now inadequately provided for. We recommend that members of the National Guard and Reserve components shall be entitled to the same benefits for sickness and injuries sustained in line of duty while on active duty as are extended to the members of the regular establishment; and that for the purpose of said legislation members of the National Guard and Reserve components shall be considered to be on active duty in the service of the United States while attending drill and encampment under Federal pay and while going to or returning therefrom.

"V. Construction: (a) Consummation of the War Department program of construction, barracks, quarters, air fields, storage and technical facilities, is recommended.

"(b) Concentration and Training Areas. As the Protective Mobilization Plan calls for the immediate mobilization of Regular Army and National Guard (400,000) and the prompt expansion of this force to one million men, concentration and training areas must be provided in time of peace for prompt occupation

in time of mobilization.

"VI. The Protective Mobilization Plan: Armament and General Equipment. The immediate mobilization and utilization of the Regular Army and National Guard and the prompt expansion to a force of one million men are the purposes of the Protective Mobilization Plan. To meet the necessities of this initial million man force, certain war reserves, calculated with due regard for economy, indicate the following measures:

"(a) Establishment as soon as practicable of a 440 million dollar War Reserve to meet the needs of the mobilization of the first one million men contingent.

"(b) Establishment as soon as possible of the 150 million dollar reserve to meet the needs of the immediate mobilization of our Regular Army and National Guard. Every item of armament and equipment involved in this reserve is of critical importance in arming our initial forces. Further, these items are not a regular product of peace-time procurement and so require valuable time in production. We urge the completion of this reserve in the shortest practicable time.

"VII. Industrial Mobilization: The mobilization, organization and direction of industry are as important as those of man power. The War Department Industrial Mobilization Plan revised in 1936 has the full support and high commendation of The American Legion.

"The 'educational orders' provision for articles of war time emergency has received a wise two million dollar appropriation from the last Congress and further increase, as needed, in this important element is recommended.

"VIII. The fundamental element of first importance in military efficiency is morale. This morale is a direct function of the confidence which higher authority creates in the service man. This confidence is a direct function of his armament, his instruction, and his satisfaction in the fairness and consideration of the treatment accorded him by higher authority.

Navy

"I. We recommend a Navy second to none, supported by a Merchant Marine Auxiliary sufficient to meet the needs of the Fleet.

"II. We recommend the establishment of air bases on the Panama-Hawaiian-Alaskan line of defense and contemplating the establishment of commercial air bases on Midway and Wake Island and possibly naval bases on some Pacific Island to the south.

"III. We recommend the establishment of adequate naval supply and repair bases convenient to areas of probable Fleet operations in the Western Pacific and Caribbean.

"IV. We recommend that privately owned shipyards be rehabilitated, particularly on the Pacific, to meet the requirements of the Fleet and Merchant Marine Naval Auxiliary in any emergency. Further, the rehabilitation of these yards can only be by construction of new ships and we urge the Navy Department and Maritime Commission to allocate new tonnage to all shipyards essential to successful naval operations; that this construction to be a continuous program over a period of years.

"V. An adequate Naval and Marine Corps Reserve. That appropriations be made to insure two weeks active duty afloat and 48 paid armory drills a year.

"VI. New Naval Training Ships to replace the obsolete ships now being used by the Naval Reserves on the Great Lakes. These ships should be constructed at shipyards located on the Lakes and should be fitted with the latest type of fire control, electrical equipment and mechanical equipment and preferably be electrically driven, so that in the event of war,

these officers and men can quickly take their place in the Fleet.

"VII. That additional Naval Armories be constructed in areas recommended by the Commander of Naval Reserve Units approved by the Navy Department.

"VIII. We endorse and approve of the establishment and improvement of the Alaska-Hawaii line of defense.

(Continued on Next Page)

Merchant Marine

On Tuesday, Oct. 11, the three day program of the Marine Section of the Silver Jubilee Safety Congress, held this year in Chicago, will begin. One of the outstanding meetings of the year from the standpoint of merchant marine activity, the Congress is expected to be one of the most important ever held in view of the impetus that is being given American shipbuilding by the United States Maritime Commission.

The first day's meeting will hear the report of the General Chairman, Capt. E. C. Holden, Jr., a report on Marine Safety on the Great Lakes by Mr. George A. Marr, vice-president of the Lake Carriers Association, a paper on the Progress of Safety at Sea Regulations by Comdr. R. S. Field, USN, Ret., Director of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation of the Department of Commerce, a paper on the Application of Safety at Sea Regulations by Mr. W. G. Esmond, Senior Naval Architect, U. S. Maritime Commission and a discussion of the National Stevedoring Safety Code by Mrs. Jewell W. Swofford, Chairman of the U. S. Employees Compensation Commission.

On Wednesday, the film "The Story of the Coast Guard" will be shown, followed by talks by Assistant Secretary of Labor Charles V. McLaughlin on the Responsibility of Labor and Management in the Field of Accident Prevention, Safety Psychology by Mr. Robert F. Hand, The Importance of Pre-employment Medical Examinations, both to Employees and Employers by Dr. Roy L. Beadles and a talk on Safety Education for Marine Personnel by Mr. Byron O. Picard.

On Thursday, the Congress will take up the question of fire hazards and fire prevention, slipping and falling accidents in the marine industry and other questions involving specific safety measures. The speakers on Thursday will include Comdr. Robert C. Lee, Mr. J. P. Roney, Capt. Frank E. Ames and Mr. John Wright.

Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, will preside at the Congress.

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WHERE AND WHEN NEEDED

Legion's Defense Program (Continued from Preceding Page)

"VIII. We endorse the completion of the contemplated highway to Alaska.

"IX. That the National Defense Committee of The American Legion now composed of three subdivisions, Army, Navy and Aviation, be augmented to include a fourth section to be known as Merchant Marine, which subdivision shall devote its energies to correcting the weakness in this branch of our National Defense.

Training of Merchant Marine Personnel

"X. We observe with appreciation and sympathetic interest, inauguration by the United States Maritime Commission of a definite program for the training of American Merchant Marine officers and seamen, and endorse the purposes and necessities thereof. We further recommend that a continuous broad training policy and program along these lines be instituted, and offer the United States Maritime Commission our full cooperation and assistance in achieving this objective, which will assure our merchant marine being manned with trained and efficient licensed and unlicensed citizen personnel.

"We recommend that essential legislation be enacted to restore, preserve and maintain discipline in the American Merchant Marine. That seamen and officers shall be members of the U. S. Merchant Marine Naval Reserve. That if discipline cannot be enforced aboard ship, we go one step further and suggest that not less than fifty per cent of the personnel be made a part of the Naval Reserve. That the action of the masters and ship officers in the enforcement of discipline shall be upheld by all departments of Government charged with law enforcement.

"XI. We further recommend that a Mediation Board be established.

"That Congress establish by law a national maritime mediation board with the same jurisdictions and powers over the maritime industry as the national mediation board has now in the field of railway labor relations.

"This National Maritime Mediation Board should have full charge of labor disputes affecting the entire maritime industry, including operators, vessel personnel, longshoremen, tow boat, barge, lighter and dock employees.

"It is further recommended that the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, Section 1132 (b), relating to citizenship requirements of unlicensed personnel aboard ship, be enforced and further strengthened by providing that only native-born or completely naturalized citizens be permitted to represent such personnel in any and all negotiations of proceedings.

"XII. We recommend subsidizing inter-coastal ships, provided ships so subsidized are approved by the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy and Maritime Commission.

"XIII. We recommend the enactment of such laws, or the modification of such extra laws as may be necessary to strengthen the American Merchant Marine on the Pacific and insure to it experienced and well disciplined crews.

"XIV. We recommend sufficient appropriations for the adequate defense of Alaska.

"XV. We recommend that new Naval ROTC Units be established in Colleges requesting them.

"XVI. In the event it becomes apparent that the other naval powers are so speeding up their construction programs as to place this nation at a serious disadvantage, and upon the recommendation of the Navy Department, such additional appropriations be granted for construction purposes as are reasonably required to complete new ships now building, or authorized, at the earliest possible moment.

"XVII. We recommend that the existing Maritime Act of 1936 should be further strengthened by provisions as follows: That title to the U. S. Maritime Commission Section 201A be amended, which now provides for the appointment of commissioners at the present time due to political party affiliation, that it make a further provision that all future appointments be made on a geographic basis, providing one member each from the states bordering on the Atlantic, Pacific, Great Lakes and Gulf of Mexico, and one member from the central Mississippi Valley. That this Section, providing further that qualification of members to the Commission 'due regard to their special fitness, etc.' be understood to mean an expert knowledge of Merchant Marine and Naval Auxiliary needs.

"XVIII. We recommend reestablishment of the payment of reenlistment allowances to the enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

Aviation

"We recommend:
"I. (a) Necessary appropriations be secured for the acquiring by the United States Army of 1500 planes annually over a period of five years, to the end that the ultimate objective of 8000 serviceable planes may be obtained.

"(b) Simultaneously with the plane procurement and the delivery of new planes, there be provided corresponding funds for the balancing of increased requirements in personnel, technical facilities and housing.

"(c) Upon meeting the above mentioned quota of planes, procedure thereafter be based

upon tactical squadrons to insure complete operating tactical units with the delivery of the planes.

"(d) Acquisition of at least one well-equipped flying field to be established in each strategic area.

"II. As it is obvious to any student of National Defense that Commercial Aviation is an essential Auxiliary to that defense, we urge that every reasonable assistance be given to Commercial Aviation.

"III. We recommend to Congress the appropriation of a ten million dollar special reserve fund for application in the acquisition by the Army and the Navy of outstanding inventions or designs of aircraft engines or accessories and the procurement of necessary prototypes and the tests thereof.

"IV. We urge the Civil Aviation Authority to recommend to the Congress the granting of federal aid for the construction, improvement, development, operation and the maintenance of municipal airports in such cases as it shall appear that the construction, improvement, development, operation and the maintenance of such municipal airports is necessary or advisable in the maintenance of adequate facilities for National Defense.

"V. We recommend that a standing committee on aeronautics be appointed in the House of Representatives and a similar committee be appointed in the United States Senate.

"VI. We urge the national government to adopt an airship building program under either naval or army supervision and to aid in the development of a commercial program, and to construct one or more full sized rigid airships in order to determine the full usefulness of the airship in the defense of this country and to familiarize officers and men in this most effective equipment.

"VII. We recommend that not one cubic foot of Helium gas be permitted to be exported to any country at any time for any use.

"VIII. Continuation of program for construction and maintenance of sufficient serviceable Navy planes with sufficient officers and men for the full manning of such equipment.

Miscellaneous

"I. We are opposed to a referendum on War.

"II. If an emergency threatening the territory of the United States arises we want to be so prepared on sea and land that battles for defense be fought as far from American shores as possible so that our civilians be not subjected to bombardments from foreigners."

Ft. Bragg Exercises

(Continued from Page 103)

Artillery east of the Rocky Mountains. Encamped at Ft. Bragg are the following Coast Artillery, Antiaircraft, Regiments: the 62nd from Ft. Totten, N. Y., the 61st from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., the 69th from Ft. Crockett, Tex., and a Provisional Battalion from Ft. Monroe, Va. A total of 102 officers and 1700 enlisted men. The peace time strength of this force includes only five gun batteries, four machine gun batteries, and five searchlight platoons.

This force will man six gun batteries sited about two and a half miles apart on a circle less than two miles out from the defended area. Whatever the direction of approach of the enemy, he will come under the fire of at least two of these batteries before he can release his bombs. For protection against low flying aircraft, twenty-four machine gun platoons will be disposed a mile apart on two concentric circles about the objective. To enable the guns to fire at night, twenty-six searchlights are disposed far enough out to illuminate the enemy airplanes in time for the guns to bring them under fire when within range. The problem of determining the best method of disposing of the guns, searchlights and machine guns to obtain the best possible defense with a minimum of equipment is to be determined during the current exercises—also the extremely important question of how much artillery will be needed for a reasonably adequate defense will be answered. The excellence and efficiency of our guns has been proven. Shooting has been remarkably accurate.

One other measure is open to the Defense Commander; that is all measures of a passive nature by day to disperse the planes in several small landing fields. At night, however, we have the "black out." Complete and entire darkness over the entire area, a condition almost impossible to achieve in time of peace, for automobiles must run at night and blaze a lighted trail over the main highways. Many civil activities must continue. Business cannot entirely shut down. To

ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL

SO FAR THIS SEASON

Army	Navy
Defeated U. of Wichita, 32-0 Sept. 24....	Defeated William and Mary, 20-0
Defeated V. P. I., 30-0 Oct. 1....	Defeated V. M. I., 26-0

BALANCE OF SEASON

Columbia University Oct. 8....	University of Virginia
Harvard Univ. (at Cambridge) Oct. 15....	Yale University (at New Haven)
Boston University Oct. 22....	Princeton University (at Baltimore)
Notre Dame (at New York) Oct. 29....	U. of Pennsylvania (at Philadelphia)
Franklin Marshall Nov. 5....	Notre Dame (at Baltimore)
U. of Chattanooga Nov. 12....	Columbia University (at New York)
Princeton Univ. (at Princeton) Nov. 19....	No Game Scheduled
Navy (at Philadelphia) Nov. 20....	Army (at Philadelphia)

FOR THE RECORD BOOK

	Games Won	Games Lost	Games Tied	Points Scored	First Downs	Yards Gained	Pct.
Army	2	0	0	71	38	857	1.000
Navy	2	0	0	52	36	855	1.000

(All games at home unless otherwise noted.)

achieve complete darkness in any city works too much hardship and inconvenience on the general public. On sounding of the alarm in war time all lights will be extinguished quickly enough, as they are in innumerable cities and towns in Spain and China tonight; but until bombs begin to explode too close for comfort we cannot hope to achieve complete darkness. To counteract the "black out" the bombers are preceded by observation planes that drop flares to illuminate large areas and cause their targets to be clearly visible, so again, final dependence must be placed on the Antiaircraft Artillery. Interception of Bombers by Pursuit at night is difficult at best. Our guns cannot distinguish between friendly and enemy planes and dare not fire when our own planes are overhead for fear of destroying friendly aircraft. This difficult problem of simultaneous protection at night by both friendly Pursuit and Antiaircraft Artillery must be worked out. An interesting phase will be to illuminate the Bombers at night by searchlights while the friendly planes attempt to destroy them on their way in or out. If we cannot altogether stop the approaching enemy ships can we make their operation so difficult and hazardous as to break up their formation and render their bombing inaccurate?

Reports from Spain indicate that frequently the bombing planes on encountering heavy Antiaircraft Artillery fire drop their bombs as quickly as possible and without regard to accuracy in order to escape from the danger area as rapidly as possible. Night flying is hazardous and presents many difficulties. A large number of high speed planes flying without running lights in a rather small area is rather like driving cars without lights on a main highway. At times high altitude bombers will be accompanied by low flying "Attack" planes, whose mission it is to neutralize the activities of the Antiaircraft Artillery. Will such "hedge hopping" ships be able to put guns, machine guns and searchlights out of action, or will the ground forces with their machine guns destroy these "Attack" ships?

To answer these and many other questions is the purpose of the exercises. Each phase has a definite object and is staged to develop definite information on debatable points. A large record section is employed to make careful observations, secure data as to speeds, and accuracy of both bombing and of antiaircraft fire, in order that the results may indicate how best to attack, as well as to defend.

Concentrated at Langley Field, Va., for the duration of the exercise, are several units of the General Headquarters Air Force making up the "enemy" force operating against a large air base assumed to be located in the center of the 122,000 acre Military Reservation of Ft. Bragg.

The "Black" attacking force led by Brig. Gen. Arnold H. Kroghstad, commander of the 2nd Wing of the GHQ Air Force, consists of the following units: Headquarters 2nd Wing, GHQ Air Force; 2nd Bombardment Group; 99th Bombardment Squadron; 30th Bombardment Squadron; 13th Attack Squadron; 21st

Reconnaissance Squadron.

In all, some 100 Officers and 1100 Enlisted men, equipped with 73 planes, and auxiliary equipment, are ready to throw the weight of their coordinated efforts against the objectives selected for them in the defended area. The Bombardment aircraft of the Black Force are capable of carrying a total load of 184,000 pounds, or 92 tons, of bombs on a single mission.

During the preliminary phase of the exercise the combat crews have been busily engaged on familiarization flights over the area and in practicing the various methods and technique expected to be employed during the principal phase from Oct. 10 to 15.

The Black Air Force attacked in two waves the night of Oct. 4, 1938. The first wave, consisting of three B 10 B bombing planes of the 99th Bombardment Squadron came over Ft. Bragg at 7:30 P. M. flying at a height of 8,000 feet. These planes were illuminated by the searchlight defense and fired upon by the 3-in. gun defense.

The second wave, consisting of three B 17 planes of the 2nd Bombardment Group came in at heights of 16,000 to 20,000 feet at 8:34 P. M. They were more fortunate than the first wave for they reached the target without being illuminated or fired upon by the defense.

"I congratulate you on this splendid issue," writes Senator Morris Sheppard, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, regarding the 75th Anniversary Number of the Army and Navy Journal, "and on the outstanding work you have done."

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Observations Around the Pacific

Major General James G. Harbord, USA-Ret., has just released "Some observations around the Pacific." In his usual entertaining style, he describes a tour he made during the current year of Australia, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, China and Japan. Representing the Radio Corporation of America, of the Board of which he is Chairman, he attended in the spring the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the New South Wales and also a World Wide Radio Convention in Sydney. He found the Australians as charming and hospitable as any people on earth. The problem of national defense is an urgent one "Down under," either from the standpoint of taxation or of man power in case of war. A great deal of money is being spent in strengthening military and naval armament. He describes the picturesque Dutch East Indies as one of the loveliest sections of the World. He reports Australia and the Dutch East Indies as different as day and night in the psychology of their people and the tempo of their living. "And yet," he remarked, "each is distinctive and different from the rest of the world. They have in common a fear of the shadow growing in the north, but beyond that there is nothing in common between the two countries." He received a grand welcome in the Philippines both from the American Army and President Quezon. Recalling the shadow as casting growing darkness over the Dutch East Indies and Australia, which has a darker hue in the Philippines, he argues that in turning loose the islands our country should not blink the fact that it is probably contributing the largest single cause for future wars of any government in the western world. He considers the National Defense of the Islands excellent and was tremendously impressed by the parade-ground efficiency of the native army. He writes of the Japanese as a disciplined and self-controlled race, and finds that in their fortitude against adversity, and their restraint in time of prosperity, they are not a little like those other island races from which so many Americans spring. Regarding Canton, which he points out is a great Chinese supply base, he says it was inevitable that bombing would be aimed at those supplies and while it continues will touch some foreign property and some civilians. The hundreds of thousands of Chinese who sought refuge in Hong Kong threw some doubt in his mind on the intense nationalistic spirit of the Chinese, for many of these refugees, if of a nation disposed to fight, would not have been in the British Colony. Shanghai is a pitiful shell of its former self, and Chapel a shamble of stones and concrete. These scenes are at variance with that in Japan. There the factories were busy, the fields intensively cultivated, and there was no unemployment. There was little talk of the war and, although flags were waving from most buildings and popular patriotic songs were featured in the theatres, the general spirit of the people seemed to be one of calm acceptance of the situation and determination to see the matter through. He added: "I do not credit the Japanese with the intention of annexation of territory where they are successful in China. When the 'incident' started, I believe they were actuated by something of the same feeling which prompted our government in 1853, to have Perry put the Japanese Capital under the guns of the Fleet while he landed Marines and secured a Treaty of Commerce. ***Whatever actuated this undeclared war in China, I cannot resist the conviction that Japan is now fighting the battle of the world against a Communist Asia. If she succeeds it is certain that she will profit largely from it, and the Western world will pay its share by a constantly diminishing commerce with the mainland of Asia." Commenting upon Japanese occupation of Manchukuo, he considers the latter as necessary to Japan for the protection of her west coast, only three hundred miles from Russian territory, as Hawaii is to our West Coast. He believes she will fight to protect the economic and military understanding which she has with the new Empire, and predicts that it will be a great Eastern Empire, which may some day challenge the

trade supremacy of the West. His whole journey around the Pacific led him to the conclusion that "stupendous events are underway," and that "wise statesmanship will be needed." He adds that the struggle between Idealism and Realism never ends, and closes with the opinion that "we are a little on the Idealistic side."

Lay Museum Corner Stone

The laying of the corner stone of the new Naval Academy Museum will take place this morning at eleven o'clock before a limited number of invited guests among whom will be high-ranking officials of the Navy, including former Superintendents and Curators since 1919, when the present improvised Museum in Maury Hall was established.

The present Superintendent, Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, USN, has invited his predecessor, Rear Adm. David F. Sellers, USN-Ret., to lay the corner stone. It was largely through the instrumentality of the latter officer that the Navy Athletic Association and the U. S. Naval Institute advanced gifts to the Superintendent for the purpose of erecting a building within the Naval Academy grounds which would not only house the offices of these organizations, but which would provide a handsome building to be known as the Naval Academy Museum.

The ceremony will be simple and short, consisting of statement by Rear Admiral Brown of why the guests have assembled, to be followed immediately by the invocation by Chaplain W. N. Thomas of the Naval Academy, after which Admiral Sellers will make a short address and lay the corner stone. The ceremony will then end with the benediction by Chaplain Thomas.

Fifteen midshipmen from all sections of the Regiment, from the lowly "plebe" class president to the highest-ranking midshipmen officers, including Editors-in-Chief of their publications and the other class presidents, will be present. Those invited to represent the Regiment are: Edward Latimer Beach, jr., Regimental Commander; William Thomas Sawyer, 1st Battalion Commander; Vincent Paul de Polx, 2nd Battalion Commander; Corwin Guy Mendenhall, jr., 3rd Battalion Commander; Walter Bernard Miller, 4th Battalion Commander; Theodore Charles Slegmund, Editor-in-Chief "The Log"; Victor Tallaferro Boatwright, jr., Editor-in-Chief "Lucky Bag"; John Moses Gore, President "Trident Society"; Louis Harry Roddis, jr., Regimental Sub-Commander; William James Fearh, Vice President "Trident Society"; Robert Vanderlin Laney, President, Class of 1939; Alexander Scott Goodfellow, jr., President, Class of 1940; William Dickson Lanier, jr., Editor-in-Chief 1940 "Lucky Bag"; Paul Hunter Backus, President, Class of 1941; Homer Irvin Lewis, Fourth Class Battalion Commander, Summer of 1938.

The Museum is being built under the supervision of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, from plans drawn and prepared by Mr. F. D. Southworth. It is expected that the dedication will take place at next year's graduation ceremonies.

The Museum will be a two-story and basement structure with mansard roof, its architectural appearance to be in harmony with that of the surrounding Academy buildings. It will face on Maryland Avenue between Sampson Hall and the Maryland Avenue Gate. The corners and facings of windows and doors will be of Mount Airy (N. C.) granite while the walls will be of white pressed brick.

General Holcomb Selected

The President of the United States this week approved the recommendation of the Marine Corps Selection Board for the promotion of Major General Commandant Thomas Holcomb, to the permanent rank of Major General to fill the vacancy which will occur upon retirement of Major General Charles H. Lyman, USMC, Oct. 1, 1939.

Major General Holcomb, has served as Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps since Dec. 1, 1936, with the accompanying rank of Major General.

Lighter-Than-Air Class

The following officers of the Navy have been selected for training in lighter-than-air at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J.:

Lt. (jg) William Randolph Peeler, Lt. (jg) Cecil Edward Blount, Ens. Willard Muirhead Hanger, Ens. Robert Jay Williams, Ens. Daniel McElroy Entler, jr., Ens. Harlan Good Kirkpatrick.

Officers' Mess Outfits

The issue of silverware of the ward-room pattern (anchor distinguishing mark) to the junior and warrant officers' messes will be discontinued.

Silverware having the present basic pattern but bearing appropriate distinguishing marks, apprentice knot for junior officers' pattern and "USN" for warrant officers' pattern, is being procured for these messes. This silverware will be available for issue about November 1, 1938, at the Naval Supply Depot, Norfolk, the central distributing point for this class. In view of limited appropriation, procurement of the new silverware will be gradual and on a replacement basis.

Storm Damage at Army Posts

Maj. Gen. William H. Wilson, commanding the First Corps Area, reports that the estimated cost for repairs of storm and flood damage at Army Posts within the First Corps Area totals \$1,044,959.

Ft. H. G. Wright, situated close to New London, will require approximately \$590,000, and Ft. Michie will request \$184,000. Other posts reported lesser damage amounts.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week, Lt. Col. Harold F. Nichols, Maj. James H. Donahue, Capt. David Fisher, 1st Lt. John B. Cones, jr., 1st Lt. John Alfrey, 1st Lt. Henry W. Ebel, 1st Lt. William L. Rogers, 2nd Lt. Barry D. Browne and Cadet Victor G. Conley joined the Association and five members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

National Guard Convention

The National Guard Association of the United States, which met in San Francisco late last month, was this week described by Maj. Gen. Albert Blanding, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, as one of the most successful ever held. The European situation, changes in uniform regulations and general advances in military science have stimulated Guard interest, he declared.

Evidencing great interest in the various tests of streamlined and mechanized outfits, General Blanding stopped off at Ft. Knox while enroute to the west coast, and witnessed several phases of the 2nd Army CPX.

The Convention passed a number of resolutions which have not yet been drawn up in final form. However, among the most important were ones calling for an increase in the strength of the Guard by 25,000, one asking for the organization of the 4th Cavalry Division of the National Guard, and one which would more clearly define the duties of officers assigned to the staff of State National Guard organizations.

Next year's meeting will be held in Baltimore, Md., at a date to be announced in the near future by the Executive Council of the Association.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since September 30, 1938.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Drury K. Mitchell, QMC, No. 85. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—George F. Lemon, Ord. Dept., No. 86.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—George L. Kraft, Inf., No. 117. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—John S. Switzer, jr., Inf., No. 118.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—George I. Rack, Sig. C., No. 230. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—John M. Hamilton, FA., No. 231.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Paul E. MacLaughlin, Inf., No. 231.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Harrison S. Markham, Inf., No. 319.

Non-Promotion List

1st Lt. Frank H. Van Wagoner, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.
1st Lt. Clarence A. Tinsman, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.
1st Lt. Donald B. Peterson, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.
1st Lt. Myron J. Tremaine, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.
1st Lt. Bernard C. Hammon, Dental Corps, promoted to captain.
Chaplain (Major) Oscar W. Reynolds, USA, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

WARRANT OFFICERS' PROMOTION LIST

The next six men on the Eligible List were promoted effective Oct. 1, 1938. Their names, numbers on Eligible List, and new assignments are as follows:

No. 148—William G. Fitzgerald—to Ord. Dept., Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.
No. 149—Sherman Collings—now in Hawaii, and is being assigned to A.G.D., Hq. Hawaiian Dept.

No. 150—Charles A. Beghardt—to A.G.D., Hq. 6th C.A., Chicago, Ill.
No. 151—Joseph M. Laird—to A.G.D., Hq. 6th C.A., Chicago, Ill.

No. 152—Edell C. Maxwell—to Air Corps, Maxwell Field, Ala.

No. 153—Roy Pugh—to Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Monroe, Va.

Army Mine Planter Service

Private 1st Class Orlean R. Watkins, assigned to Army Mine Planter Elbery W. Niles, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., has been appointed Warrant Officer, Army Mine Planter Service, to fill a vacancy which occurred on Sept. 30, 1938, by the retirement of a warrant officer, Army Mine Planter Service. He is being assigned to the Army Mine Planter General J. Franklin Bell at Fort. Worden, Wash.

Enlisted Promotion Status

There are published below promotions made during the period between Sept. 7 and Oct. 6, 1938 in the grades and branches in which promotions are made by the Chief of the Arms or Service concerned.

The below promotions are exclusive of those published in the Sept. 24 issue of the Army and Navy Journal.

Quartermaster Corps

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBONS, The QMG. Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Alfonse J. Sokolowski.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Francis W. Neff, Howard A. Kichner, Alexander Cohen and Clinton F. Roberts, (S), Harvey E. Bragdon, (B&C).

Medical Corps

MAJ. GEN. C. R. REYNOLDS, The SG. Promoted to Master Sergeant—Louis Hinkelstein, Ralph L. Roland.

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—James C. Dameron, J. J. Savage, John E. Grant, Henry H. Rogers, Vernon R. Gilliam.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Jesse J. Jarboe, Grant E. Feye, Daniel D. Martin, Daniel E. Sanchez, Bruce W. Deland, Paul J. Colley.

Finance Department

MAJ. GEN. FRED W. BOSCHEN, The C. of F. Promoted to Master Sergeant—Kenneth C. Barnes.

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—George E. Coenen.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—John H. Davin, Grover C. Farmer.

Corps of Engineers

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN SCHLEY, C. of E. Promoted to Master Sergeant—Lawrence Mahinske.

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Hugh Croft.

Ordnance Department

MAJ. GEN. C. M. WESSON, The C. of O. Promoted to Master Sergeant—John C. Nelson.

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Pinckney M. Kenyon.

Signal Corps

MAJ. GEN. J. O. MAUBORGNE, The CSO. Promoted to Master Sergeant—John Norton, Elbert F. Jackson, Helmuth W. Ruhmann.

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Marinus Bronkhorst, John W. Ashley, George J. Callaghan, William C. Lockwood.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Willard R. MacAllister, Charles T. White, Charles R. Weeks, Alvin W. MacDowell, Alexander B. Komoroski, Thomas J. Trainor, Reginald M. Polk, Lester Gilham, S. J. McFarlane, W. H. Decristoforo, C. T. Saxon, F. J. Brame.

Coast Artillery Corps

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC. No Promotions.

Chemical Warfare Service

MAJ. GEN. WALTER C. BAKER, The C. of CWS. No Promotions.

Air Corps

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC. Promoted to Master Sergeant—Thomas V. Burns, George W. Perkins, Walter Stoser.

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Luther W. Fegan, Manuel Silva, Abraham Flower, William F. Henry.

Improving His Bite



Reprinted from The Washington Post, Feb. 17, 1938 issue.

an example of FORESIGHT

Nearly a month before the German annexation of Austria, The Post envisioned the future in the above cartoon, since then widely reprinted in this and other countries.

During the same period, Post Editorials, not once but fre-

quently, accurately foreshadowed the course followed during the past few weeks by the European crisis. Below are sample excerpts from editorials of February 17, February 18, February 22, March 12 and March 13, all of them printed in The Post

MORE THAN SIX MONTHS AGO

March 13 On Italy

The Fuehrer will now play the cards while Il Duce watches anxiously to see how the hand goes. Nor does there seem any likelihood that Mussolini will soon control the bidding again.

February 17 On France

With the "co-ordination" of Germany and Austria a major prop of French policy falls to the ground. France, *weakened by her series of internal difficulties*, sees Nazi Germany surging over the jerry-built *cordon sanitaire* with which Clemenceau and Poincare sought to surround the Reich in 1919.

February 18 On Czechoslovakia

It will be of vital importance, as Czechoslovakia faces her clouded future, to see *what help, if any*, she may count upon from the countries on whose institutions her own are modeled.

March 12 On Aggression Without War

The shadows over Western civilization lengthened perceptibly as Schuschnigg bowed to *force majeure* and yielded his seals of office yesterday. The risk of immediate war is not increased. *On the contrary it may well have been lessened*. But naked force, applied without regard either to solemn treaty pledges or established moral values, has won a staggering victory. And the appetite thus created is very far from surfeit.

February 22 On Great Britain

The blow up in the British cabinet must be recognized as an event of major importance. It is appropriate that it should follow immediately on the heels of Hitler's speech of Sunday . . . In that speech Hitler foreshadowed his program for the future as one which goes far beyond the emancipation of Germany from the "fetters of Versailles." And in Eden's subsequent resignation *Berlin will see tacit British approval of Hitler's undisclosed objectives*.

If you wish early, intelligent and impartial information on the really significant events in this stirring period of history, follow the editorial page of

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